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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1352

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- AUGUST 1982



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This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

CHERNENKO BOOK ON PARTY WORK HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 August 1982 p 1 carries a lead editorial of 2,700 words highlighting Chernenko's book on "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus," the second edition of which was published in Baku in Azeri. According to the review its basic point is that the "development of the creative activism and efforts of the workers and the strengthening of plan organization, technological order and work order are extremely important factors in expediting the intensification of the economy."

Economics

IRRIGATION CANALS RENOVATED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 August 1982 p 1 carries a 750-word Azerinform article on the renovation of the extensive irrigation canal system. The canals include: the Ordzhonikidze Canal--67 kilometers long and running with many twists and turns from the Araz--of which renovation has reached the point where "the first 18 kilometer section from the Araz to Zhdanov is now ready"; "the irrigation-drainage network in Mughan, which carries a substantial part of Azerbaijani cotton, is being rebuilt"--it is 135 kilometers long. As a result of these renovations "last year 30,000 hectares of land were improved through irrigation. This year 35,000 hectares will be put to use." It has been established that "money allocated to irrigation is, on the average, repaid in 3 years."

HOUSING SCANDAL IN NAKHCHYVAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 August 1982 p 2 carries an 800-word report on violations in housing construction and dwelling allocations in Nakhchyvan city. "Due to blatant violations of housing laws citizens sent numerous documents and complaints to higher party and Soviet organs about serious shortcomings in plumbing, cleanliness and sanitation." Another aspect of the scandal was that high functionaries of the gorspolkom had allocated housing in a corrupt manner, a crime for which one was "removed from the ranks of the party," and two others were severely censured.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KHYNALYG POET INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 August 1982 p 4 carries a 350-word note by L. Goldshteyn on an interview with the Khynalyg poet Rahim Alkhas. In addition to writing in Khyna, he also writes in Azeri, Uzbek, Turkmen and Tatar. It is noted further that Khyna is a member of the Ibero-Caucasian group of languages, closely related to Lezgian. It has had an alphabet for 25 years containing 77 letters: 59 consonants and 18 vowels.

NEW CONSTRUCTION DESTROYS OLD MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 August 1982 p 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Sabir Afandiyev, chief scientific worker of the Archeology and Ethnography Section of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, on the destruction of ancient historical monuments. "Material-cultural remains both on and below the ground are shattered and destroyed in the maws of powerful scooping mechanisms. Important questions like the protection and renovation of historical monuments are often not answered according to the concern shown to this sector by party and state." A number of examples are given.

TEACHER SENTENCED FOR CORRUPTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 August 1982 p 4 carries an 800-word article on the sentencing of the Docent F. Poverennaya of the Buynadzade Institute of Economics for accepting money in order to inflate grades. "Because she took bribes amounting to a minimum of 1,300 rubles, F. Poverennaya was sentenced to 11 years in prison." Two other teachers also received lengthy sentences.

CORRUPTION IN EDUCATION ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 August 1982 p 3 carries a 2,600-word article on "corruption, protectionism and nepotism" in the higher educational system. While numerous universities and institutes are mentioned in this regard, the M.F. Akhundov Azerbaijan Institute for Russian Language and Literature and the Azerbaijan Construction Engineers Institute are singled out.

BIOGRAPHY OF ORDUBADI PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 August 1982 p 6 carries a 1,350-word review by Nazif Gahramanov of Tofiq Rustamov's "A Pen Hardened in Flames" which is a publicistic biography of the journalistic activities of M.S. Ordubadi, the greatest Azerbaijani historical novelist of the first half of the 20th century. "One of Ordubadi's most brilliant phases was in his publications in the journal MOLLA NASRADDIN" wherein "the writer shows great sympathy for the revolution in Iran and explains the actual situation there on the basis of concrete examples." His other journalistic work is described. In the Soviet period "when he was editor of YENI YOL" he worked

in "the struggle for the purification and refinement of the Azeri language." No reference to his other literary activities is made.

SHORTCOMINGS IN AUTO INSPECTION, ENFORCEMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 August 1982 p 4 carries a 1,000-word Azerinform dispatch on shortcomings in state auto inspections as determined by the MVD. As a result of these shortcomings "the number of fatal traffic accidents increased last year." Among items to be improved: eliminating drunkenness on the roads; more careful inspection of private cars especially with regard to horns, lights and brakes; and the use of advanced inspection technology. As a consequence of the MVD investigation the chairman and deputy chairman of the State Auto Inspection Administration were fired.

International

AZERBAIJANI VOCALIST IN YEMEN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 August 1982 p 4 carries a 1,150-word article on Zeyneb Khanlarova's concert tour in the Yemen People's Democratic Republic. The tour was extended from 15 to 30 concerts. The article notes that "through Zeyneb Khanlarova's guest appearances she has created a close cultural relationship between the Soviet Union and Turkey, Iraq, Spain, Switzerland, Kuwait, France, Italy, Nigeria, Senegal, Yemen, Egypt, Syria, Canada, Jordan and other countries.

AMERICAN SCHOLAR ON AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 13 August 1982 carries a 200-word interview with Azade Ayishe, professor at Southern California, on her current research. On the role of women in Azerbaijan, she says: "We know that the Soviet government showed interest in Azerbaijani women because of their skills and this opened up a new page in history. Images of the struggling woman created in Azeri literature, their thoughts and spiritual world, will find its reflection in my research." She adds: "I always read Azerbaijani history. This history is truly a red history." [NB: The word 'red' can also mean golden']

SOUTHERN ANTHOLOGY REVIEWED BY IBRAGIMOV

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 27 August 1982 pp 4-5 carries a 3,500-word article by Mirza Ibragimov on the recent publication of the AZERBAIJAN ANJUMANI, v. I, an anthology of Southern Azeri literature and memoirs embracing the period of 1941 to the present. Ibragimov notes that "AZERBAIJAN ANJUMANI writes that its basic thrust is to spread social educational work, science, education and literature to Azerbaijanis connected with the national existence and historical destiny of all the peoples of Azerbaijan, especially Azerbaijanis living in Tehran and to strengthen education in the mother tongue." Numerous examples are given.

POETESS FETED NORTH AND SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 20 August 1982 p 4 carries a 400-word article by Rovshan Valiyev on the response to the poetess Mirvarid Dilbazi's 70th birthday in Southern Azerbaijan. It is noted that "she speaks out for the love of Azeri and for the preservation of our language and old traditions" and that her "verses, which have pervaded Southern Azerbaijan, are quoted in Tabriz and pass from mouth to mouth in Maragha, Ardebil, Zenjan and everywhere in the land of the south." Furthermore, after the fall of the Shah's regime "one of the first songs heard on Tabriz Radio was composed to the words of the poetess, "Choban Gara," which sings of freedom."

On the same page is a 900-word article by Gasym Gasymzade, quoting two of her quatrains devoted to the South in order to display her work in the context of internationalism.

Political Affairs

RURAL CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS MUST PROMOTE PARTY AGRICULTURAL DECISIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 Aug 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need for rural cultural services organizations to promote new party agro-decisions. At present there are 231 rayon and 800 rural houses of culture in the state system alone working to this end in the KaSSR. The editorial calls for new forms of mass culture work and improvement of its content since the psychology of rural workers must be changed. Cultural work must take into account the enhanced educational levels and new sophistication of rural workers. Special efforts must also be made to propagandize the latest party agro-decisions.

LOCAL SOVIETS INTERVENE ACTIVELY IN PAVLODAR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 Aug 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Zhazin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pavlodar City Soviet of People's Deputies, on active intervention by his and other local soviets in Pavlodar City and regional environmental protection. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the regular subrubric "Economy and Ecology."

Pavlodar City is working hard to achieve the goals advanced by the party congress and to meet the requirements of the USSR Constitution. Local soviets of People's Deputies there have an especially important role to play in making, carrying out and supervising fulfillment of environmental plans. The plans are drawn up by local soviet executive committees with the cooperation of representatives of polluting industries and workers of health and weather agencies. Special subcommittees are set up to offer suggestions, and their members and individual deputies journey to problem industries to verify on-the-spot fulfillment of agreed-upon plans.

Zhazin lists a number of problem industries in Pavlodar City and gives specific examples of what they are now doing to reduce air and water pollution and cut the amount of industrial wastes. Already, air quality has improved and still further improvements are hoped for in the future. Throughout his article Zhazin emphasizes the active character of soviet and mass intervention against polluting and other problem industries in and about Pavlodar City.

KAZAKH MVD CHIEF STRESSES ROLE OF POLICE LIAISONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by KaSSR Minister of Internal Affairs A. Platayev on the role of police division liaison officers in combating anti-social behavior and crime. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

KaSSR internal affairs organs are working actively to carry out the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, strengthen socialist legality and law and carry on an effective and forceful struggle against crime. In the latter area the current emphasis is on prevention involving, among other things, anti-crime "pillar points," mobile police stations, crime-prevention councils at work places and police division liaison officers.

Platayev describes the work of leading liaison officers and criticizes areas where they are not working effectively. He notes their great success in maintaining effective relationships with the masses and in mobilizing various groups of individuals in the war against antisocial behavior and crime. Two problem areas singled out by Platayev are social parasitism by individuals refusing to work for a living and alcoholism.

ACTIVE PARTY INTERVENTION KEEPS MANGYSHLAK DEVELOPMENT ON COURSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 20-27 a 4,000-word article by S. Muqashev, first secretary of the Mangyshlak Oblast Party Committee, on the role of oblast party organizations in keeping Manghyshlak development on course. The article is published under the regular rubric "Socio-Economic Development Problems of Refined Socialism."

Many problems--such as industrial water and electrical energy shortages--have been encountered in the course of Mangyshlak development and will continue to be encountered as the pace of construction, production and exploration speeds up. Muqashev reviews the role of party organizations, both at the oblast and the local level in solving these many problems. He stresses the need for active party intervention in every area of development to secure fulfillment of developmental and other directives from above. He reviews some of the successful methods used to bring this about. Among them are special task forces of party activists.

PEOPLE'S SOVIETS MUST INTERVENE TO INSURE AGRICULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 28-37 a 4,900-word article by A. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, on the role of Soviets of People's Deputies in insuring plan fulfillment and economic development in agriculture and other areas. The article is published under the rubric "A New Era in Carrying Out the Leninist Agro-Policy of the Party."

The role of people's soviets is a key part of socialist democracy. Through the soviets, workers can help guide local and regional development. Today, in accordance with the New Food Program approved at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, agriculture and the associated agro-industrial complex are key focuses of the efforts and initiatives of people's soviets at every level.

KaSSR Soviets of People's Deputies are assigned the following tasks, says Plotnikov, in carrying out the New Food Program: 1) increasing agricultural output, 2) raising agricultural productivity, 3) guaranteeing agricultural plan fulfillment, 4) improving product quality, 5) building and putting into service new agro-industries and 6) assisting the development of private plots. Soviets are also to oversee every individual phase of agricultural production and the harvesting, transporting and storing of foods and food products to prevent loss and to take an active role in supervising the reconstruction of the rural environment to improve the living standards of agricultural workers and stabilize cadres. Achieving these goals will require a revitalization of the soviets themselves and a refinement of their method.

Plotnikov reviews what is now being done by KaSSR soviets in the areas and provides specific examples of successes. Among the new methods being employed are agro-industrial union councils to directly supervise the work of a given agro-industry. The scope of the work of standing committees is also being expanded. Plotnikov stresses that local soviets are directly responsible for what goes on in their jurisdictions. Failure to achieve production success would be a violation of their mandates.

Economics

INEXPERIENCED STAFF CAN'T MAINTAIN COMPLEX EKIBASTUZ EQUIPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by M. Zhanghozhin and S. Otepbergenov on key problems of Ekibastuz energy development. The article is the first in a series of three and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

At Ekibastuz the waters of the Ertis and local coal are being combined to produce abundant electrical energy as the energy blocs of the great regional plant arise one after the other. Four energy blocs of State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 are now on line at Ekibastuz and bloc No 5 is complete and will begin production shortly. However, although advances are being made, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov stress, Ekibastuz operations are by no means trouble free and a number of critical difficulties hamper current operations and future plans.

Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov suggest that the present Ekibastuz operating force (soon to reach 20,000) is simply incapable of running and maintaining the facility on its own, resulting in plant slowdowns, capacity losses and the frequent need to call in outside assistance from overworked department and project engineers. However, in defense of site labor, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov point out that the workers themselves are plagued by extremely poor planning documents and equipment that breaks down unnecessarily. Workers are also

hindered by a virtually nonexistent complex repair base. A centralized maintenance plant is needed, but construction will begin only in 1983 due to a lack of planning staff and funds.

An even greater problem for Ekibastuz over the long term is the environmental issue. Enormous ash heaps are accumulating at the site at a rate far exceeding plans due to impure coal and inefficient Ekibastuz furnaces, and coal quality, some of the authors' informants note, is not improving. They suggest enrichment as one solution. Also a part of the Ekibastuz environmental problem is air pollution. Ekibastuz furnaces now burn 30,000 tons of coal every 24 hours and issue 250 tons of ash and other pollutants into the atmosphere. Nothing, however, is being done to solve this potentially life-threatening situation for the inhabitants of the Ekibastuz workers settlement.

In the course of their discussion, the authors also suggest that there may be major delays with Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 2, and energy bloc No 1 now under construction. The reason is shortages and late release of funds, also a problem for other areas of Ekibastuz development since 1979. The authors fault planning organizations for the problem. They note that there has been a backup of equipment and assemblies at the site. Since much of this must be stored in the open air, damage often results.

MAJOR REFORESTATION EFFORT PROTECTS ARID REGIONS IN NORTHERN ALMA-ATA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Q. Omarkhanov on efforts to protect arid regions on the northern bank of the Ili in Kurtinskiy and Balkhashkiy Rayons of Alma-Ata Oblast. Kurtinskiy and Balkhashkiy Rayons are among the few semi-arid regions in the otherwise well-watered Semirycheye. To protect the fragile local environment there and as part of a major reclamation effort, the Aqshi Forest Reclamation Station has been establishing and replanting forests in the rayons. There now exist there 4,200 hectares of closed forests and 2,532 hectares of forest protection zones. The latter have a particularly important role to play since they prevent soil erosion and preserve pastures. The Aqshi Station also protects local plant cover against insect infestation through spraying. The station plans to expand reforestation and other efforts in the future.

EKIBASTUZ COAL PRODUCTION FALLING BELOW PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by M. Zhanghozhin and S. Otepbergenov on growing problems with coal production at Ekibastuz. The article is the second in a series of three and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The coal deposits at Ekibastuz are world famous. Reserves are now estimated at 14 billion tons, enough for 100 years at current rates of production. This means that Ekibastuz will remain an area of active mining well into the next century. Today 73 million tons a year are being produced, one-third at the vast "Bogatyr'" cut.

There have been many successes at Ekibastuz, at the "Bogatyr'" cut in particular. However, production plans for the "Ekibastuzugol'" Production Union as a whole have not been fulfilled for the first half of this year and even the "Bogatyr'" cut is a million tons short for 1982.

The primary reasons for the shortfalls, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov suggest, is the poor showing of the "Irtyshuglestroy" Construction Trust, soon to be named the "Ekibastuzshakhtastroy" Combine with little more than a name change. The trust is far behind in work to build new pits and reconstruct others, a critical problem since enhanced coal capacity at Ekibastuz is dependent upon bringing these new and reconstructed cuts into full, planned production capacity.

The "Severnnyy" cut, for example, is being reconstructed to raise output capacity to 30 million tons by 1985 and 50 million tons by 1990. Funding, however, is only being used very slowly and the first production unit that was due to begin operations next year is still not operational. The new "Vostochnyy" cut is also behind schedule and only 18 million rubles of 148 million rubles allotted for construction of the pit during the last 4 years has been put to use. At this rate, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov complain, completion of the cut will take 20 years. Even work at the highly productive "Bogatyr'" cut is lagging with millions of rubles of uncompleted construction and installation work. The authors suggest that planned increased production capacity at the cut will be years late as a result.

Problems in addition to inadequate efforts by the construction trust are lagging pace of surface layer removal at the mines to prepare for mechanized removal of coal and major difficulties with mine railways. Last year at the "Bogatyr'" cut, for example, plans called for preparing 60 million tons of coal for mining by stripping away surface layers, but only 37 million tons were actually prepared. In some areas rotor mining machines and excavators must either be laboriously moved from one site to another, or mining capacity is left idle. In the case of mine rail transport, freight cars are not being provided rapidly enough at the mining fronts and weak roadbeds, and other factors lead to railbed collapses, breakage of track and accidents, all resulting in production losses.

The authors do note that the construction trust complains of labor shortage but seem unimpressed. They call for immediate attention by the appropriate authorities to problems uncovered in view of the importance of Ekibastuz for Soviet development. Problems discussed, moreover, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov stress, are by no means all.

HOUSING SHORTAGE PREVENTS FULL DEVELOPMENT OF EKIBASTUZ COAL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Zhanghozhin and S. Otepbergenov on the acute shortage of housing and other facilities at Ekibastuz and the effects of the shortage on development there. The article is the third and last in a series of three and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The shining lights of Ekibastuz development are the mines, cuts such as the "Tsentrall'nyy," third largest in the Soviet Union in terms of production with 100 million tons of coal delivered during the last 5-year plan alone, and the great "Bogatyr'" excavation. But when one looks beyond the mines, as impressive as they are to visitors, the picture is not so rosy. In particular, there is a severe lack of facilities of every sort at Ekibastuz. From administrative buildings to housing, schools and cultural facilities. The government, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov note, has issued resolutions on enhanced development of Ekibastuz coal but has not offered help in other key areas of development, as might be expected.

A review by the authors revealed an administrative-living unit under construction for 10 years and now in its third 5-year plan, 14 of 18 school, cultural and other service projects planned for completion last year still uncompleted and a 1981 housing plan only 85 percent fulfilled despite the critical shortage. Responsible for the delays is the "Ekibastuzenergostroy" Trust, but it, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov note, is hampered by labor shortage and a lack of critical construction materials such as reinforced concrete while a housing combine is among the uncompleted construction projects itself. The worker-inhabitants of Ekibastuz are precious, the authors conclude, and Ekibastuz will never develop to its full potential if facilities are utterly lacking for housing and serving them.

DROUGHT, MISMANAGEMENT REDUCE CHIMKENT OBLAST VEGETABLE, FRUIT HARVESTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by N. Bondarenko, inspector of the Chimkent Oblast State Inspectorate for the Quality and Procurement of Agricultural Products, S. Kadeyev and A. Zholdasbekov, on problems with fruit and vegetable production in Chimkent Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "Don't Abandon What the Earth Gives You" and is the result of a SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN "raid."

Chimkent Oblast is one of the important fruit, vegetable and garden-producing centers of the KaSSR and plays a major role in supplying food products to the people of northern Kazakhstan. This year climatic conditions have been less than favorable and drought has prevailed. In spite of this, however, oblast agricultural workers have been working actively to fulfill the New Party Food Program advanced at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The results of their efforts are now beginning to be seen but are less than last year's yields, not only due to the drought but also on account of apathy on the part of harvesters.

The authors look at some of the problems involved and discover poorly organized harvesting in many areas with food left on the ground past ideal procurement time, spoilage due to a lack of transportation and packaging, labor shortage, poor labor organization, a lack of necessary equipment and poor choices of fruits, vegetables and other products harvested. The authors suggest that such practices and inadequacies are throwing away the real achievements of a difficult year.

CONSTRUCTION LAGS HINDER DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR SHILISAY PHOSPHOROUS DEPOSITS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by T. Ysqaqov on new phosphorous deposits being developed at Shilisay in Aktyubinsk Oblast and the construction lags hindering a production build up there. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

Shilisay is the site of a major phosphorous deposit with proven reserves of 10-12 billion tons, enough for 400-500 years. The deposits, moreover, are located only 1-15 meters below the surface and are thus readily accessible. Three experimental mines and an experimental refining plant are now in operation, and tests with fertilizers produced from phosphorus refined at the plant have shown them to have excellent properties.

Work has been going on for 5 years to develop the mines and refining capacity to an output of 700,000 tons of refined phosphorus a year by the end of the current 5-year plan. Development at Shilisay has become all the more pressing due to the New Food Program approved at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Unfortunately, Ysqaqov shows, lagging construction in every area places the achievement of currently planned goals in question. Reasons for the delays are labor shortage, poor labor organization and poor equipment usage. Ysqaqov concludes that the site and its potential products are too important to be hindered by construction problems and calls for a quantitative and qualitative build up of the construction work force to speed site development.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FAIL TO ENCOURAGE AUXILIARY FOOD PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 August 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Auxiliary Enterprises of Citizens." The New Food Program approved at the May Party Plenum called for the encouragement and development of citizens' auxiliary food producing enterprises. Such enterprises are widespread in the KaSSR. Millions of extra tons of meat, milk, potatoes and vegetables are sold each year to the state by kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers. Such sales greatly assist the KaSSR food supply. There is no doubt that the people know how to operate such enterprises successfully and profitably. Moreover, many party and government organizations have achieved major gains in encouraging the development of such enterprises. This has resulted in purchases far above planned quantities in some rayons.

However, problems remain, resulting in substantial underfulfillment of purchase plans. For example, only 47 percent of milk set for purchase could actually be purchased from auxiliary enterprises in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The editorial blames local soviets and agricultural organizations for these failures and calls for more attention to the development and problems of auxiliary food enterprises.

NORTHERN KAZAKH RAIL SYSTEM CARRIES 60 PERCENT OF REPUBLIC FREIGHT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by N. Ovsyanik, chief of the "Virgin Lands" Railway Administration, on the state of Soviet and Kazakh railways and plans for the future to meet goals advanced by the New Food Program approved at the May CC CPSU Plenum. The article is published under the rubric "Today Is All-Union Railway Workers Day."

Railroads have played an important role in the development of the people's economy and the CP and Soviet regime have devoted particular attention to their development. Rail lines have, as a result, developed at a rapid pace and today the Soviet Union is a railroad nation with one-tenth of the world's rail lines and nearly half of its freight turnover. At present Soviet railroads are transporting 10 million tons of freight and 11 million passengers each day.

Republic railroads are controlled by three railway administrations. One of them is the "Virgin Lands" Railway Administration controlling railways in Kustanayskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Kokshetavinskaya and Tselinogradinskaya Oblasts. This system carries 60 percent of republic freight including iron, coal, ores and food.

Ovsyanik notes the enhanced role of the system in terms of the goals of the New Food Program approved at the May CC CPSU Plenum. To meet these goals, improved service to the republic agroindustrial complex and improved utilization of the freight cars transporting agricultural products is needed. The amount of growth is proceeding hand in hand with the strengthening of the material and technical base of the system and construction of new lines. In some cases these new lines are specifically intended to meet agricultural needs.

CRITICAL SHORTAGES HINDER DEVELOPMENT OF GUR'YEVSKAYA POND FISHERIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by N. Muftakhov on the current state and problems of Gur'yevskaya Oblast Pond Fisheries. The article is published under the rubric "In Service of the Food Program."

The role of pond fisheries in guaranteeing supply of food products to the people is great as can be seen in the decisions of the 1982 May CC CPSU Plenum. The New Food Program calls for a three-fold increase of commercial fish output during the next 10 years. Achieving this goal will require rebuilding and reequipping fish hatcheries and proper use of all reservoirs and natural bodies of water.

Gur'yevskaya Oblast with its numerous rivers and other large bodies of water is one of the areas with broad possibilities for developing pond fisheries. Muftakhov reviews existing and planned pond fishing facilities and the processing plant base in the oblast. He notes many problems hindering pond fisheries development in the oblast: Shortages of breeding stock, of fry, of building and of other vitally needed raw materials, unavailability of urgently required

special equipment, including large pumps to maintain the ponds, poor management and a disorganized and inefficient system of fish sales, of live fish in particular. Muftakhov notes also that some existing ponds are poorly located with respect to transportation lines and are difficult to maintain as a result. The current thrust of new fish pond construction is centered on the Caspian littoral.

KAZAKH RURAL AREAS CHANGING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial on changes taking place in rural living standards and in the character of rural areas themselves. The social development of rural areas has always been a part of the program of the CP. Recent proof of this can be seen in the decisions of the May Party Plenum that made the raising of rural living standards a key part of the new Soviet Food Program.

The editorial reviews the changed appearance of Kazakh rural areas in recent years stressing the fact that, in many cases, rural service and other facilities are in no ways inferior to those found in the cities. Moreover, virtually all rural households now have television, radio and gas for cooking. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes themselves are also well organized, well-laid out and beautiful.

However, the editorial continues, problems still remain. It castigates lack of planning in rural development as a key problem area. Also criticized is poor quality construction and poor electrical and water systems and failure to deal with existing problems of local authorities. The editorial calls for active measures to overcome these difficulties and for a speed up in rural reconstruction. The goal, it concludes, is clear. Rural living standards must be raised during the period 1982-1990 to meet the goals of the new party Food Program.

KAZAKH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SOCIETY PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 August 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Care for Natural Riches."

Evidence of party and government concern with the environment is seen in the various official resolutions and laws that have been sanctioned on forests, water conservation, land use, atmospheric and faunal protection, etc. Such state acts set forth specific measures for the protection of the natural environment and of natural resources.

Much is being done in the KaSSR to carry out the provisions of Soviet environment laws. For example, gas and dust collectors have been installed at large industries to reduce air pollution; air pollution control laboratories have been set up in the cities of Dzhambul, Chimkent and Aktyubinsk, and closed circulation water systems have been introduced into the ferrous and nonferrous metals industries to prevent water pollution. Struggle is also being waged to protect 16 million hectares of land against wind and water pollution and to restore forest cover in many areas.

But this is not to say that there are no problems, as witnessed by numerous letters to the editors of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN complaining about environment issues, the condition of the Esil River, for example. It is unfortunate, the editorial continues, that little or nothing is being done to respond to these complaints, in the area of water resources in particular. The editorial calls upon the appropriate authorities to take action and ends by summarizing the requirements of current state plans in the environmental area. The editorial devotes particular praise to the work of the Kazakh Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURAL MINISTER CITES FOOD SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 13 August 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word interview with Gabiden Shakhmanovich Kurmanov, deputy minister of agriculture KaSSR, on the current state of Kazakh agricultural production and the new party Food Program. Kurmanov was interviewed by Musa Rakhmanberdiev and the interview is published under the regular rubric "Rhythm of the 5-Year Plan."

Kurmanov was asked questions about the unfavorable weather conditions of the beginning of this year and their impact upon Kazakh agriculture, the new party Food Program in general terms, the role of the KaSSR in its fulfillment in particular and the reasons (management or resources?) for current problems in Kazakh animal husbandry. In answering the first question, Kurmanov acknowledged the difficulty but stressed the measures taken to overcome it. He noted the failures in some areas that were criticized at recent plenums of the CC CPSU and of the CC Kazakhstan CP but underscores the record of accomplishment of Kazakh agriculture in the past.

Kurmanov characterizes the new party Food Program as a program of abundance but notes that achieving this abundance in view of worldwide food shortages will be no easy task. He stresses, however, the need for a comprehensive, coordinated effort to achieve the new goals. In terms of the contribution of the KaSSR he sums up current accomplishments and future prospects. The most recent estimates of Kazakh food production for 1982, for example, set grain production at 27.9 million tons, potatoes at 520,000 tons, vegetables at 770,000 beets at 2.2 million tons, meat at 1.5 million tons, milk at 2.48 million tons and eggs at 2 billion. In this context Kurmanov stresses the contribution of new emphasis crops, e.g., rice, buckwheat, millet and corn but does not provide production figures. For animal husbandry, Kurmanov stresses proper care as the solution.

NEW FORCES MOBILIZED TO COMPLETE URGENTLY NEEDED ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 22-27 a 2,500-word article by K. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, on the importance of the Great Alma-Ata Canal now under construction and the new efforts now being made to complete it on time. The article is published under the regular rubric "Carrying Out the Food Program, an Obligation of all the People."

The New Party Food Program approved at the May 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum calls for major efforts to achieve the coordinated reclamation of land and attain planned agricultural yields from irrigated and drained lands. Aukhadiyev provides an overview of what is being done to this end in Alma-Ata Oblast with special reference to the Great Alma-Ata Canal, now under construction.

Alma-Ata Oblast, he stresses, is heavily dependent upon the 20 percent of its farm and pasture lands that are irrigated since they provide some 70 percent of total oblast agricultural output. And this fact, Aukhadiyev goes on, illustrates the great potential for further development based upon increased use of irrigated lands. However, this growth will be impossible without a radical transformation of existing irrigation systems, the establishment of new and the introduction of more water. Playing a key role in achieving all of these ends will be the new, Great Alma-Ata Canal and its associated Bartogay Reservoir.

There is a potential of 1.2 million hectares of agricultural lands between the Chilik and Chemolgan Rivers but only some 85 percent is now being used, mostly for pasture, with only 20.1 percent of the total used for crops. There is 153,000 hectares of irrigated lands between the two rivers but surface water supply is currently adequate for only 124,000 hectares. The new canal will allow full use of existing irrigated lands and, at the same time, it will permit the full potential to be realized from currently unused or underutilized lands.

The canal will serve Kelenskiy, Talgaskiy, Iliyskiy, Engbekshikazakskiy and Chilikskiy Rayons and Alma-Ata City. It will stretch 170 kilometers and have its origins in the 963 million cubic meter planned capacity Bartogay Reservoir. The first, Chilik to Alma-Ata link is due for completion this year and will begin to serve local irrigation systems in 1983.

Aukhadiyev stresses the progress that is being made on canal construction but also notes that many tasks scheduled for completion in the immediate future are still incomplete. His description of the mass mobilization of new construction and other organizations to speed completion of the canal suggests that work has been going more slowly than planned. The visit by D.A. Kunayev and other leading Kazakh figures in July may also be interpreted as part of a major effort to press forward construction.

Problems mentioned by Aukhadiyev include shortages of housing and service facilities for canal workers and difficulties with prefabricated assemblies and the uninterrupted supply of labor and materials. Aukhadiyev stresses the role of his own and other party organizations in pressing forward canal construction and sees 1984 as a "possible" completion date. Efforts to rebuild local irrigation systems in Chilikskiy and other rayons are currently underway as the canal advances. He ends his discussion with a description of a new, "industrialized," food and fodder production in Alma-Ata Oblast to be built up based upon the new canal and associated systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS OFTEN COMPLETELY IGNORED BY KAZAKH MINISTRIES, INDUSTRIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHISTANA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 61-67 a 3,100-word article by V. Konovalov, chief of the construction and construction industry section of the KaSSR Committee for People's Control, on work by the committee and its subunits to achieve adherence to environmental regulations, those governing air and water pollution in particular, by Kazakh ministries and industries. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Protection of the Environment, Under Party Control."

Great attention has been devoted at every stage of communist construction to environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources with the system worked out by Lenin himself providing guidance. The Leninist principles of environmentalism, moreover, have been restated by later party congresses and by L.I. Brezhnev himself.

It is particularly important today, with the rapid growth of industry, construction, transportation and other sectors of the Soviet economy, to take into account the negative environmental impact of the development that is taking place and to take measures against it. In Kazakhstan, as a consequence, increased capital and other resources are being devoted to environmental protection as the pace of development speeds up. In the 10th-year plan, for example, 700 million rubles were spent in KaSSR environmental protection projects from health funds alone, in addition to those supported by other funds.

Gas collectors have been installed at polluting industries to prevent harmful substances from entering the air, water purification systems have been introduced, often involving close circulation systems. Such systems both economize on limited water resources and protect the environment from waterborne industrial wastes. These measures, moreover, are only a part of what has been and is being done and Kazakhstan has emerged as one of the leaders in this area.

Konovalov reviews some of the successful projects that have been carried out in every part of the republic to realize the current goal of a major reduction in the introduction of pollutants into the environment. However, he continues, work of people's control units, including that headed by himself, has shown that many industries and authorities, including ministries, still fail to devote adequate attention to environmentalism and, in some cases, ignore environmental laws and regulations entirely.

Konovalov provides numerous examples of offending industries and authorities, such as the "Karaganda Tsement" Production Union that, he claims systematically violates air pollution laws, the Chimkent "fosfor" Production Union and the Dzhambul "Khimprom" Production Union and other metallurgical, energy and electrical production units. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is singled out for special blame.

One particular problem, he goes on, is slow construction (or nonconstruction in some cases) of badly needed environmental projects by shortsighted managers and others interested only in immediate plan fulfillments with various water-works to prevent pollution and waste systems a particularly sensitive area.

Some factories, Konovalov laments, are put into operation without functional sewer systems, completely contrary to law, and in others, poorly operating systems into bodies of moving fresh water, the Irtys River, for example, now badly polluted with sewage as well as with industrial wastes.

Konovalov suggests that managers and even ministerial chiefs are often totally uncooperative with people's control units in solving such problems and sometimes take no action at all, despite promises to the contrary. He provides numerous examples of projects still uncompleted after 7 or more years, despite official claims of attention to them. He concludes that environmentalism and conservation are vitally important for economic growth and calls for making concrete environmental proposals an integral part of any development plan. Moreover, he suggests throughout his discussion that those giving rise to pollution must bear real responsibility for their actions.

FRUITS, BERRIES IN SHORT SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on page 31 a 700-word article by B.G. Matakhanov and K.D. Ayapov, assistant professors of the Kazakh Agricultural Institute, entitled "Why Are There Not Enough Fruits and Berries?" The article is published under the regular rubric "Twelve Months of the Year" and is immediately preceded by recipes for jams and jellies[!].

During the years 1976-80, 15.2 million tons of fruits and berries were raised in the Soviet Union each year, a 23.4 percent increase over the years 1961-65. During this same period KaSSR production of fruits and berries rose from 50,900 tons to 243,100 tons or by 477.1 percent.

In spite of this rapid increase of production, however, we have been unable to meet needs. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, only 38.2 kilograms was produced per year per capita, whereas a minimum of 81 kilograms a year is considered the norm by Soviet nutritionists.

Matakhanov and Ayapov offer the following explanations for the short fall: 1) low, very low yields in some cases due to a lack of specialized fruit- and berry-growing enterprises (only 24 percent of the total KaSSR output is grown in such enterprises) and the small scale of the enterprises that do exist; 2) poor quality fruit trees with low productivity and inefficient methods of orchard use and organization. Reorganization of orchards alone, the authors conclude, would result in major gains.

Social and Cultural Affairs

RUSSIAN SPEEDERS DISTURB KAZAKH VILLAGERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 14 a 1,500-word article by Musa Rakhmanberdiyev on the disturbance caused in a small Kazakh village by numerous speeders on a nearby highway. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

The small village of Mamyr is located in Kaskelenskiy Rayon just west of Alma-Ata. The problem is that the settlement is located on a paved highway which, in some cases, runs right in front of the houses. Although the speed limit is a posted 40 kilometers an hour motorists speed by much faster, at from 80-90 kilometers an hour most of the time. The problem Rakhmanberdiev complains, is bad enough during the day but at night the noise carries and becomes intolerable. Villagers have repeatedly complained to the authorities, to no avail.

Journalist Rakhmanberdiev recounts how he took up position at a police radar station to meet some of the culprits. Unlike the journalist himself and his two police companions, moreover, speeders apprehended turned out to be Russians, and well-placed Russians at that, all in private automobiles. One, an assistant professor at a physical culture institute, even showed "his true colors" by trying to bribe the policemen with an offer of facilitated admission to his institute of one of their children. But it was to no avail, and he, like the others, received his speeding ticket.

Rakhmanberdiev suggests that the problem is one of a lack of consideration and sensitivity by the speeders who are all too wrapped up in their own lives and problems. He laments that peace and quiet are, alas, all too rare on account of such persons.

ONLY RUSSIAN TRANSLATORS OF KAZAKH WRITERS AVAILABLE IN KAZAKH-SPEAKING RAYON

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 14 a 600-word article by Shyngghys Tanqiyev on problems with the availability of Kazakh books in the rayon. The article is published under the rubric "It's Not That There Is No Demand for Books, It's That They Are Unavailable."

Unylskiy Rayon in Aktyubinsk Oblast is considered one of the most outlying rayon of the republic. Most of its inhabitants are Kazakhs, and Kazakh is the language of instruction in the schools and of business.

However, in spite of the overwhelmingly Kazakh color of the area, Tanqiyev complains, the books in the Kazakh mother tongue so lovingly read by the people are rarely available in rayon bookstores, even the most recent publications. In fact, printed materials in Kazakh of almost any sort are unavailable. Tanqiyev seems to suggest collusion to that end by the book supply office of the oblast consumers union. (It is difficult to obtain Kazakh books from this organization even by mail order.) What is available are Russian language books including numerous translations of works by Kazakh writers but not the originals. It is through sales of these Russian books, incidentally, that local book stores have been overfulfilling their sales plans, Tanqiyev notes.

Tanqiyev complains in particular of the unavailability of books published by the scholarly "Gylym" Press. Suppliers seem to think, he laments, that there are no readers for books of the sort published by the press in the rayon but, he adds, this is far from the case and rayon readers are literate and discriminating. But some of the press's books might as well never have been published as far as rayon readers are concerned. He ends by calling for larger issues of

books and for improved distribution. The demand for Kazakh books is there and should be met.

KAZAKH MONUMENT SOCIETY VISITS TASHKENT MAUSOLEUM OF HERO TOLE-BI

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 27 August 1982 carries on page 10 a 1,700-word article by Baltash Ysqaqov, consultant of the Central Council of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on a recent expedition by his society to the 18th century mausoleum of the Kazakh hero Tole-bi in the old city of Tashkent in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "Journey Into the Past."

Tole-bi was an 18th century Kazakh chieftain who once roamed near Tashkent with his people and later took up residence in the old city, where he is buried. Tole-bi, who refused to give way before the Dzungar invaders and thus protected his own people and his adopted Tashkent, is considered a patriot and hero by the Kazakhs and thus the interest in his mausoleum. The article details the discovery of the site of the mausoleum, its structure and decoration, its history and the history and legends associated with Tole-bi himself, both among the Kazakhs and the Uzbeks. Ysqaqov ends his article by calling for cooperation with representatives of the UzSSR in preserving and studying this important monument of interest to both Kazakhs and Uzbeks.

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STRESSES SOCIETY'S ROLE IN CRIME PREVENTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on page 20 a 1,100-word article by Qazi Azamatov, justice of the KaSSR Supreme Court, on the need to take active measures to prevent crime. The article is published under the rubric "Don't Think of What You Can Get But Think of Your Honor."

Justice Azamatov holds that active efforts must be made to prevent as well as to punish crime and thus better serve the interests of society. Justice Azamatov provides specific examples of the types of preventable crime. They include one example of wife stealing, which he characterizes as occurring "here and there," several alcoholism related crimes and various larcenies. We are not born criminals, he notes, and crimes do not take place except in a human social environment. If the members of society actively intervene to prevent crime and to instill responsibility and honesty in its members, much crime will be avoided. We don't have to drink, for example, and society does not have to tolerate alcoholism.

KAZAKH TOWN COUNCIL DEFENDS GREEDY MOLLAH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 August 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Senik Qaliev on problems with a "greedy and dissolute mollah" practicing in his village. The article is published under the rubric "Knowledge, a Ray of Light, Religion a Hindrance."

Two years ago, Qaliev writes, a new mollah came to Fogolevka Village (Leninskiy Rayon, Chimbentskaya Oblast) with the highest recommendation of the

"official" religious authorities. Although accepted by the community at large, some local people, however, soon became less than pleased with Kilbat Rasulov, the ex-teacher from Uzbekistan with a knowledge of Arabic who had turned to religion in his old age, after retirement, and without leaving his family, as it turned out. Most notably, it soon became apparent that Rasulov was enriching himself and his family in Chimkent at the expense of local believers with his fees, ransoms and demands for contributions (Qaliev provides us with a list of services and Rasulov's charges). Moreover, Qaliev continues, the new mollah's relationships with the women residents of the village have left much to be desired, and there is even a hint of lewd conduct.

Complaints, Qaliev goes on, flew thick and thin but, he complains, when they were brought before the village soviet, the members of the soviet vehemently defended the mollah and tried to suppress complaints raised against Rasulov and close the mouths of the complainers themselves. Qaliev wonders whatever possessed the religious authorities to send a person like Rasulov to the village in the first place, suggesting that the mollah's conduct at Fogolevka Village was nothing new but had already been going on at Tashkent and Chimkent City before he even came to Fogolevka. Qaliev criticizes the responsible religious authorities by name including the head of religious affairs for Chimkent's Oblast.

STUDY FINDS MORE ARABO-PERSIAN THAN RUSSIAN WORDS IN KAZAKH PRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 August 1982 carries on page 10 a 1,300-word review by Nemat Kelimbetov, senior instructor at the Kazakh Abay imeni Pedagogical Institute, of Leninshil Rustemov's new book "Qazingi Qazaq Tilindegi Arab-Parsy Kirme Sozderi" (Arabo-Persian Loan Words in the Contemporary Kazakh Language, "Gylym" Press, 1982). The article is published under the rubric "Beloved Language."

The orientalist and linguist Leninshil Rustemov has recently published a book on Arabo-Persian loan words in the Kazakh language. The book examines in detail 1) the long-assimilated Arabo-Persian loan words in everyday Kazakh and 2) the important but rarely used Arabo-Persian elements found in the popular tales and epics once well known to the people.

Rustemov notes in his book that Arabo-Persian loan words are far fewer in Kazakh than in other Turkic languages such as Uzbek, Azeri, Tatar or Anatolian Turkish. A sample of QAZAQ ADEBIETI surveyed by the author, for example, showed that 78 percent of words used were Kazakh, 14.4 percent of Arabo-Persian origin and 7.6 percent Russian and international words. He concludes that about 15 percent of the current active Kazakh vocabulary is of Arabo-Persian origin and 7 percent of the passive vocabulary.

Rustemov's book, in addition to explaining the grammatical and linguistic relationships of Arabo-Persian loan words, pays great heed to the social, economic and cultural context in which the borrowings originally took place. He notes the influence of a common Islamic literature in particular but stresses the many peculiarities and special characteristics of Arabo-Persian word use in Kazakhstan.

OBLAST PARTY CHIEF STRESSES WELL COORDINATED ATHEISM PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8 August 1982 carries on pages 63-90 a 4,100-word article by Q. Amanbayev, secretary of the Karaganda Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, on the need for a coordinated, systematic approach to atheism agitation. The article is one of a continuing series published by QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI of scientific atheism theory, propaganda methods and successful experiences in atheism agitation work.

Amanbayev reviews atheism agitation work and its organization and structure in Karaganda Oblast. He stresses the need for a systematic, coordinated approach carried out by well-trained agitators working according to unified plans. He provides specific examples of the approach needed and shows how it has led to successes in many parts of Karaganda Oblast. However, he also notices party units whose work is not up to required levels and is uncoordinated, unsystematic and chaotic. He also criticizes atheism agitation that is superficial and formalistic in some areas and agitators that fail to follow the highly effective method of actually dealing with believers on a first hand, personal basis. Amanbayev expresses concern about atheism education councils that are dominated by believers who attempt to substitute one religious custom for another, in burial practices for example, in the name of promoting "new," "Soviet" customs in place of the old. He underscores the fact that active atheism agitation can be crowned with success and condemns those claiming that religion is so entrenched "that nothing will do any good anyhow." Such attitudes, he laments, are taken advantage of by the religious to expand their power.

CONNECTION BETWEEN RURAL CULTURAL SERVICES, PRODUCTIVITY STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 71-76 a 2,900-word editorial on cultural services in rural areas and current efforts to enhance them as part of the New Party Food Program. The article is published under the rubric "Culture and Literature."

Agricultural workers are now striving actively to fulfill tasks assigned by the 1982 Food Program approved at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This program is of the utmost importance for the future of the Soviet Union and is the key to the solution of the Soviet food problem.

One major component of the New Food Program is the physical and social reconstruction of rural areas with new housing, schools, preschool facilities, medical and consumer services, etc. The new program calls for raising cultural levels and improving recreational resources in rural areas because there is a link between recreation and productive labor. The outcome will be a total and drastic restructuring of rural life.

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL MAGAZINE INTRODUCES NEW LAW AND ORDER RUBRIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 10-11 two articles, one a 1,500-word article by KaSSR Deputy Minister of Justice Adalbay Bulghaqbayev on the importance of law in Soviet

society and the legal education of youth, the other an 800-word article by Ramazan Nurtayev, fellow at the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute, on laws governing mine safety, to introduce the new rubric "Legal Education." Bulghaqbayev's article explains the importance and basis of Soviet law and stresses its role in altering and shaping Soviet society. Because of its importance, he goes on, it is crucial to encourage Soviet citizens to observe and strengthen law to the greatest possible degree and one sure way to achieve this, he goes on, is through educating youth to be responsible citizens legally.

Nurtayev stresses, in his article, socialist society as a humanitarian society and mine safety regulations as a logical expression of the humanitarian concerns of party and government. Turning to mine safety regulations per se, he details how they set specific standards and specific responsibilities for maintaining mine safety and specific punishments for violations. He sees inattention to these regulations as one cause of mine accidents and production loss (other causes mentioned are production rushes due to failure to fulfill daily plans, excessive work bravado by individuals and failure to use equipment safely). Mine safety measures, moreover, Nurtayev goes on, are part of a system, with economic principles, that govern complex mine operations.

In addition to general discussions of law and problems of labor safety, as discussed above, future articles will be on labor organization, legal research, copyright law and environmental law. The editorial note also promises to publish answers by experts in response to young readers' questions.

DOCTOR CITES NONORGASMIC WOMEN AS DIVORCE CAUSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 1,100-word article by medical doctor V. Chaykovskiy on the problem of nonorgasmic women and its negative impact upon family happiness and stability. The article is published under the regular family affairs rubric "The Golden Threshold."

The family is a foundation stone of the state. The health and ability to work of family members, as well as its fertility, have a direct impact upon its happiness and stability, as does love, the basis of communal life.

Love, however, and with it family happiness and stability, are destroyed by sexual incompatibility of husband and wife, by the problem of nonorgasmic women in particular, estimated by one authority to be the cause of 30-40 percent of all divorces.

Chaykovskiy looks at the problem in physiological terms and details its negative impact upon the health and psychology of nonorgasmic women and, through them, upon their husbands. He argues against the view that "this is the way things have to be" and stresses sexual compatibility between husband and wife as the norm rather than the ideal. He calls for careful effort by both partners in a marriage to understand and resolve the problem and underscores the need for sexual relations based on the physiological needs of each partner.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANCIENT KAZAKHSTAN PHILOSOPHER AL-FARABI LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,600-word article by professor A. Qasymzhanov, doctor of philosophical sciences and corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the ancient Kazakhstan (born in the old Otrar) philosopher and astronomer Al-Farabi. The philosopher's millenary is being celebrated this year and Qasymzhanov's article is one of a number that has appeared.

Qasymzhanov seeks to counter established views that Al-Farabi was little more than a commentator and imitator of Aristotle. He notes, in particular, Al-Farabi's original views on logic and his advanced stance against dogmatic religion and attempt to distinguish a "pure" religion not antipathetical to philosophy. Qasymzhanov calls for a fuller study of the medieval philosopher's works to better understand the scope of his thought.

KAZAKH WOMAN CASTIGATES SOVIET MALE CHAUVINISM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 20-21 a 1,400-word article by K. Zhankenova entitled "A Word on Equality." In the 1970's, she begins, there was a debate in the pages of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSCHINA on the women's movement and what a woman should be. The debate, she notes, went on for a year and many men as well as women expressed their views. Unfortunately, Zhankenova emphasizes, all too typical of male views was the placing of beauty and submissiveness above all other qualities in judging what a woman should be. It would not be going too far, Zhankenova laments, to say that this was the sum of it for most men. But, she implies, few men ever find their ideal.

It is now, she goes on, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR and high time to give thought to equality. The revolution, Zhankenova stresses, freed women and gave them the right to develop their abilities to the fullest. The social contribution of women, she goes on, is, however, still not recognized by many Soviet men. Moreover, far too many working women do all the housework and are forced to wait on their husbands hand and foot with little regard for their own feelings. (She provides several examples from her own experience.) Men should share the housework with their wives and be more sensitive, Zhankenova concludes, to their needs. Thereby they will be providing long needed recognition of their importance to society.

UIGHUR MUSICIAN FROM EASTERN TURKISTAN SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUHI in Uighur 25 August 1982 page 4 carries a 900-word article by T. Qahhariy that sketches the life and activities of an Uighur musician, Abdukerim Razi. He was born in the Kashgar Province of Eastern Turkistan, went to Urumqi in 1930, and finally in 1934 went to Central Asian State University in Tashkent for an education. There he studied the works of Soviet composers and Uzbek classical music. In the second half of the 1930's he worked in Urumqi, where he was a leader at the Uighur Theater. In 1955 he returned to the Soviet Union and remained with the Kazakhstan State Uighur Musical Comedy Theater in Alma-Ata until his death in December 1966.

TURKISH FILM BASED ON AYTMATOV WORK SHOWING IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 12 August 1982 page 4 carries an 800-word article by Fadli Aliyev, a senior scientific associate of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistics Institute, on the Turkish film version of a work by the Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov, "My Cypress-Like Beloved." The short story was translated into Turkish, and in 1978 Turkish director Atif Yilmaz wrote a film script with Ali Ozgunturk on the basis of the translation and called the film "Red Kerchief." The film was first shown in the USSR in 1978 at the Tashkent Film Festival of Asian, African, and Latin American Peoples. In 1981 it was translated into Russian, and at present it is showing in the theaters of Kazakhstan. According to Aliyev, this is the second Turkish film to be shown in the USSR. The film was completely adapted to the conditions of life of the Turkish people, with just the basic plot of the Aytmatov short story retained. Much of Aliyev's article is devoted to one of the actresses in the film, Turkan Shoray.

International

NOVEL BY EMIGRE KAZAKH EXPOSES FALLACY OF MAOIST NATIONALITIES POLICY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 6 a 1,400-word review by Rakhmanqul Berdibayev of Kazakh emigre author A. Qabayev's novel "Qaza Boran" (Sandstorm), "Zhazyshy" press, 1981. The review is published as part of a regular series of reviews.

A. Qabayev was born in the Mongolian People's Republic but grew up in Chinese Turkestan where he was a party official, newspaper editor and writer. Drawing the criticism of his Chinese masters during the Cultural Revolution, Aqbayev was forced to flee for his life to his native Mongolian People's Republic in 1969. Since reentering Mongolia, Aqbayev has continued his writing career and has a number of poems, stories and the novel "Qara Boran," originally published in Mongolian like the other post-1969 works, to his credit.

"Qara Boran," the first of three novels on the same subject, describes the lives and sufferings of Chinese Turkestan Kazakhs from the time of the victory of the Chinese revolution down to the period of the Great Leap Forward. Setting out to expose the "Fallacy of the Maoist nationalities policy," the novel depicts Chinese oppression of the Kazakhs and other Turkestanian nationalities in detail stressing the lack of any real change occasioned by the Chinese Revolution.

Moreover, as Berdibayev points out, Aqbayev sees oppression as coming not only from Chinese chauvinists but also from the old feudal ruling classes of the Kazakhs themselves who have changed their colors but not their intentions under Maoist rule and have reemerged as party cadres.

Berdibayev stresses the importance of the works of emigre writers such as Aqbayev since the KaSSR reader is largely left in ignorance about the lives and fates of the Kazakhs living outside the KaSSR. He calls for a concerted effort to discover and publish more works of the like.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHIEF STRESSES KAZAKH CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 August 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by I. Qaraqulov, vice-president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, on Soviet-Indian friendship and the role of Kazakhstan in it. The article is published to note the 35th anniversary of Indian independence and the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Solidarity.

Just 35 years ago the Indian people emerged victorious from a long struggle against colonialism and its national independence. The Soviet Union was among the first to congratulate the Indian people in this achievement.

The Indian Republic has continued to develop along lines of national independence, democracy and social progress since that day. The Indian people, moreover, have actively participated in the struggle for peace and nonalignment in Asia and the world. Soviet-Indian friendship has, as a consequence, grown over the years and expanded in scope. The 1971 Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Solidarity has become the basis for this development.

Qaralov stresses the commonality of Soviet and Indian views in many areas, the neutralization of the Indian Ocean for example. He discusses the scope and character of Soviet economic and cultural connections with India with particular emphasis on the contributions of the KaSSR. He notes, for example, the many Kazakh factories supplying Indian economic development projects.

AFGHAN EMIGRE JOURNALISTS VISIT ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 9, May 1982 carries on page 3 a 600-word unsigned report on a visit to Alma-Ata by Afghan emigre journalists Aixan Baiani (a Uighur?) and Emerxen Ezezi (a Kazakh?), reporters of the Kabyl (Uighur-language?) paper IOLDUZ. The article details their reception by Academician Smet Kenesbayev on behalf of the Kazakh "Otan" society and visits to various points of interest including the Uighur branch of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The article details their reception by Academician Smet Kenesbayev on behalf of the Kazakh "Otan" society and visits to various points of interest including the Uighur branch of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The article includes a photograph of Baiani and Ezezi.

Political Affairs

PARTY STUDY SYSTEM IN KIRGHIZIA SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 36-42 carries a 2,900-word lead article on party study in Kirghizia, apparently timed to coincide with the recent end of the academic year in the study system. In the reorganization of the party study system throughout the USSR, the number of those making their studies has decreased, and in Kirghizia as well, the number of propagandists has fallen. Last academic year nearly 7,000 propagandists were working in the system, a decrease of some 2,500 compared to the previous year. This has enabled propagandists to be chosen with greater selectivity and has improved the quality of the staff. The lead article also points out that in the party study system of some rayons the basics of scientific atheism are not being studied, and in some places the task of improving the work of young communists is not being carried out. When study groups consisting of a large number of people, 100 or more, are established, it hinders participation of students in lessons.

PARTY COMMISSION WORK IN NARYN OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 62-66 carries a 2,000-word article by Raimbek Toktaliyev, chairman of the party commission attached to the Naryn obkom, on the duty of communists to maintain party order. Noting that party commissions occupy a significant place in the struggle for strengthening party order and for cleansing the party ranks, Toktaliyev provides a couple of examples in which party committees in Naryn Oblast have taken measures to punish errant officials. According to Toktaliyev, in the last 2 years in the oblast 310 people have received party punishments for violations of party and state order. Also, in the last 2 years, 58 people have been dropped from the ranks of the party and 101 communists have been given party punishments. Along with such attentiveness, party organizations in some places have been compromising towards instances of violations of party and state order. In addition, some party committees consider party punishment merely as an instructional procedure and neglect checking up on those communists who have been punished.

REASONS FOR RURAL FLIGHT BY YOUNG IN KIRGHIZIA CITED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 August 1982 page 2 carries an 800-word article by R. Baygubatov, who is not further identified, on the conditions in a village in Kochkorskiy Rayon and the reasons for the flight of young from the village to the city. There are more than 150 homes in Osoaviakhim, but only 84 people, including only 23 young people, work there. According to Baygubatov, the commonly held notion that young people leave the countryside for an easy life ignores the unsatisfactory condition of the material and cultural life in some villages. With the formation of Cholpon sevkhos in 1958, Osoaviakhim was classified as a village without a future, but despite that determination, it has still not been decided whether to move the people of Osoaviakhim or take advantage of the land and develop the village. As a result, there is no club, bath, school, or library in the village, and young people spend their free time playing cards or in the streets. The fact that there are no water pipes causes great difficulties. In addition, official organizations have utilized labor resources poorly. For instance, not one leading young person working as a driver or in construction has been rewarded during 1980-1982. Because they were not provided with the work they deserved, some 12 drivers and 20 builders have left the village. In fact, the shortcomings prevailing in the village have led 85 young people in the years 1975 to 1981, or 14 a year, to abandon the village for the city.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLY IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 5 August 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the supply of fruits and vegetables to the citizens of Kirghizia. Growers of such produce are facing a severe test this year because the unprecedented drought and the frost in the first half of May caused much damage. But the editorial emphasizes the need to increase the efficiency of the harvest. For instance, about 5,000 tons of potatoes and 3,500 tons of vegetables are lost each year in the republic because of a shortage of storage areas. If the harvest could be collected without losses, the net harvest would rise by at least 20 to 30 percent. According to the editorial, it is impossible to understand the indifference of some local party committees which have observed the conditions this year, conditions threatening the fulfillment of the plan, and yet have been unable to organize effective assistance. The same newspaper on 17 August 1982 page 4 carries an 800-word article on the same topic by A. Beyshenaliyev, a special correspondent, under the headline "Why Are There Few Fruits and Vegetables?" According to the correspondent, he asked an official of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, V.F. Zharikov, why in a sunny republic like Kirghizia the supply of fruits and vegetables is unsatisfactory. Zharikov blamed this year's bad weather, but the correspondent, after a visit to various farms, believes it is incorrect to place the blame just on the weather. Some farm leaders have relegated the growing of such produce to second-class status and failed to irrigate the fields properly. Because of the inadequate measures of the Ayyylcharbakhimiya [Agrochemical] Association, nearly 1,000 hectares of onion fields in the republic became infested with harmful worms. Beyshenaliyev

states that no matter what farm you visit the harvest is encountering losses because of a shortage of manpower. And those working on the farm are dissatisfied with the assistance of city dwellers. While the correspondent was on a sovkhos, some representatives from an enterprise and the Frunze City Executive Committee helped out for a mere 2 hours. Also, because there are no specialized farms for raspberries, strawberries, cherries, peaches, black currants, and apricots, these fruits are almost never found in the stores.

PROBLEMS AT SULUKTU COAL MINES EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 5 August 1982 on page 2 carries a 900-word article by S. Abdyldayev, a correspondent for the newspaper, on the problems currently facing the Suluktu Mine Administration. This year the Suluktu coal mines have fulfilled their 4-month coal target by only 77.6 percent, which means that they have delivered to the economy 49,000 tons less than planned. One reason for the shortfall lies in the fact that because of the great depth of one mine, down to 500 meters deep, and because of the steep grading, an integrated mechanization is not being used and the process of coal extraction is being carried out only by manual labor. Other problem areas are cited: exploration has been conducted poorly, there is an inadequate number of workers and engineers, turnover is high, accidents happen to machinery frequently, motor vehicles often break down and are left out in the open air, etc. One indication of the ineffectiveness of coal operations is the fact that at present 14 tons of earth are discarded for a ton of coal. Another problem area was revealed in a 500-word article on electric power use in the same newspaper 17 August 1982 page 2 written by S. Asankulova, chief of the power oversight inspectorate of Kyrgyzglavenergo [Kirghiz Main Power Administration], and the above correspondent. According to this article, the Suluktu Mine Administration had in the first quarter of the year expended 1,237,000 kilowatt hours of electric power more than planned, by far the largest such offender among the various mine administrations cited in the article.

DROUGHT IN KIRGHIZIA ADVERSELY AFFECTING COTTON CROP

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 11 August 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word article by a brigade leader at the Kirghizia Experimental Cotton-Growing Station and two special correspondents of the newspaper on some problems of cotton growing this year. The article states that this year in the cotton-growing center of the republic, Osh Oblast, cotton production has been cut back and fields of fodder-producing plants expanded. This has been done as a prerequisite for strengthening the oblast's fodder base. While the fodder harvest may be quite plentiful, it is disturbing that on many cotton-growing farms the pace of irrigation is lagging behind last year's pace. For instance, on one kolkhoz in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon last year 2,360 hectares of land were planted to cotton with a planned harvest of 33 quintals per hectare, while this year the cotton fields were decreased by 1,428 hectares with a goal of 37.9 quintals. However, last year the farm actually achieved only an average of 25.9 quintals per hectare, and this year the number of times the fields have been irrigated fully is less than last year. The amount of water given to cotton-growers is less than that provided last year, mainly because priority is given to fodder.

GREATER ATTENTION TO RURAL CADRE SELECTION IN KIRGHIZIA URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 18 August 1982 page 1 carries an 800-word article on the importance of insuring the proper selection of leading cadres in the agricultural sector. The CPKI has devoted much attention to placing and educating leaders in the countryside; in fact the CPKI Central Committee examined the matter of working with rural cadres 37 times during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plan periods. The party's Central Committee and obkoms have added all the oblast and rayon leaders of agricultural organizations, the kolkhoz chairmen, the sovkhos directors, and the agroindustrial association chiefs to the basic "nomenklatura." While some exemplary agricultural leaders can be cited, deviation from the proper principles of party leadership can be observed in some raykoms and primary party organizations. In addition, according to the article, the KiSSR Ministry of Agriculture is not above reproach; in the 10th Five-Year Plan, 219 leaders or nearly 58 percent of the total leaders on the kolkhozes and sovkhos of the republic were replaced. There are not just a few instances in which individuals have been assigned leadership positions without a thorough investigation of their working, moral, and political qualities. This has led to 39 leaders being dismissed from work as unfit for service.

HIGH PRICES IN KIRGHIZ BAZAARS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 and 25 August 1982 on page 3 carries a 3,400-word article based upon material from a SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN raid conducted by S. Kongurbayev, an inspector with the KiSSR People's Control Committee, and four others. The raid took place at the central kolkhoz bazaar and the Ala-Archa Bazaar in Frunze in response to letters claiming that Frunze bazaars were the most expensive in Central Asia. For instance, in mid-August a kilogram of potatoes cost 1 ruble, carrots 2 rubles, onions 80 kopecks or a ruble, grapes 2 rubles, and honey 6 rubles. According to the authors, in many years of observation such high prices have not been seen previously. As for the cause of the high prices, everybody says that if only the appropriate trade organizations would provide sufficient fruits and vegetables to the bazaar markets, the prices would go down. In addition, no one places a limit on bazaar prices or checks on them. The rest of the article examines some of the problems connected with the Frunze bazaars. In June 1980 SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN published revealing material about the bazaars, but the Frunze City Executive Committee and KiSSR Ministry of Trade have failed to address the problematic issues raised by the newspaper. The authors of this article hope that this second appraisal of the situation will spur the two organizations on to resolve the problems quickly. They also state that the participation of the city party committee is required in this matter.

PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 49-55 carries a 2,800-word article by Iskender Muratalin, chief of the Agricultural Department of the CPKI Central Committee, examining problems in animal husbandry in Kirghizia. While the CPKI Central Committee has given clear directions to rural rayon party organizations for the resolution of the meat problem, many shortcomings remain, in the first ranks of which is the need to increase

livestock offspring. The number of sheep grows by 208,000 every year in the republic, so that it has now reached 10.3 million, but on the farms of Talas, Osh, and Naryn Oblasts and some rayons, the plan has not been fulfilled for the number of ewes raised for breeding. At present the proportion of such ewes is only 47 percent of the republic's sheep population, and efforts must be made to increase this proportion. In addition, the production of wool has in fact not grown in recent years. Of special importance in enhancing the productivity of animal husbandry is the need to strengthen the fodder base. One problem in this area is that many farm leaders regard the sowing and tending of grasses as a secondary matter. Since natural grass areas form 50-60 percent of the whole fodder balance in the republic, these lands should be used wisely, but steps to raise productivity are being taken unsystematically, pasture rotation is not being instituted, and fertilizers designated for pastures are being diverted to other purposes. These shortcomings are especially prevalent in Naryn Oblast. But the party organizations working in livestock production must increase efforts to put into effect the current Food Program.

URBAN AID TO RURAL AREAS IN KIRGHIZIA DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 56-61 carries a 2,400-word article by Fedor Chuprov, the second secretary of the Frunze city party committee, on the assistance being provided by city dwellers to rural workers. He discusses the contributions being made by urban factories to produce the agricultural machinery needed to carry out the current Food Program. Also, in the preparation of fodder and in collecting the harvest, the direct assistance of city dwellers to the countryside is growing. Last year on the fields of the republic during the period from May to September more than 7,000 people worked every day, and on Saturdays and Sundays that figure doubled. Last summer 11,000 school pupils assisted rural workers, and this year, due to the current drought, city party committees and labor collectives are expanding their aid to the countryside. In all activities involved in agricultural work nearly 20,000 city dwellers worked on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in June alone. Certain urban leading workers have also appealed to all able-bodied inhabitants of Frunze to prepare at least 10 kilograms of grasses for fodder. Many enterprises in the city of Frunze are making good headway on the plots of land assigned to them as a subsidiary food source, but according to Chuprov, some enterprise leaders have not utilized their plots even this year, but keep putting off appropriate measures until later.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL URGED TO COMBAT RELICS OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 3 August 1982 page 3 carries a 700-word article by B. Abdysamatov, a candidate of the philosophical sciences and a teacher at the Osh Pedagogical Institute, on outdated customs. According to Abdysamatov, Komsomol organizations have organized atheist education poorly, and as a result some negative phenomena left over from the past are still occurring, particularly in connection with the marriage process. For instance, in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, a father demanded a bride-price of 5,000 rubles for his daughter, but the mother of the groom could only afford 3,000 rubles. When the father became obstinate about the matter in a quarrel, the

young man became convinced that he had to either obtain the money or kill the in-laws. Two shots were fired from the young man's old rifle, jeopardizing the lives of the father-in-law and the mother-in-law, who was 7 months pregnant. Another negative phenomena can be observed when some "gallant" young men, taking a gamble in the face of Soviet law, take underage girls as wives. Several men are cited as having married 16-year-olds and even younger girls and are said to have received the appropriate punishments. Such episodes demonstrate the need for increased activity by the proper organizations.

SOCIAL FUNCTION OF TURKIC LANGUAGES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 5 August 1982 page 3 carries a 1,000-word article by K.K. Sartbayev, a corresponding member of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "V.I. Lenin on National Languages." Sartbayev provides a few quotes from Lenin on linguistic issues, such as his recommendation against privileges for any nationality or language, but most of his article consists of a description of the Turkic languages spoken in the USSR. He notes that the Turkic peoples occupy the second place in number of speakers after the Slavic peoples and that about 20 of the more than 60 written languages in the Soviet Union belong to the Turkic peoples. The Turkic languages are divided into the following groups according to social function: languages used (1) as Union republic languages--Kirghiz, Kazakh, Uzbek, Azeri, Turkmen; (2) as autonomous republic languages--Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, Yakut, Karakalpak, Tuvin; (3) in mixed autonomous republics--Karachay-Balkar, Kumyk; (4) in autonomous oblasts--Khakass, Altay; (5) in some rayons--Crimean-Tatar, Gagauz, Nogay, Dolgan, Uighur. Conducting official affairs in the native language as well as conducting congresses, sessions, conferences, and other aspects of social life in the national languages has expanded the social function of the Turkic languages during the Soviet era.

RICH KIRGHIZ WAY OF LIFE NEEDS REVITALIZATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 12 August 1982 pages 8-9 and 19 August 1982 page 10 carries a 4,600-word article written in Frunze in 1981 by Satkyn Sasykbayev. His article is in response to a lengthy series of articles published in the same newspaper last year by Aziz Saliyev on matters of everyday life among the Kirghiz. Sasykbayev is mainly concerned with certain well-known facets of traditional Kirghiz life and the regrettable state of these features at the present time. Depicting traditional life as one characterized by fine craftsmanship, lively sports, and entertaining feasts of song and poetry, he tries to debunk the notion that such a life was lethargic, uncultivated, and simple. He recalls in glowing terms a real Kirghiz migration that he had witnessed with his own eyes and then complains that in films and pictures the former way of life is portrayed not in its real beautiful form, but as very unpleasant and poor. He also objects to the image that the furnishings of a traditional nomad's yurt were meager and the idea held by some people that the Kirghiz had very few traditional dishes. He complains that at present there are no special "national" restaurants serving only Kirghiz cuisine in the republic, oblast, and rayon centers; those restaurants that exist serve a mixed menu of European and Central Asian cuisine. He maintains that the Kirghiz could learn from the experience of other republics, particularly Uzbekistan, in this matter. In addition, although yurts, furnishings

for them, and national clothing are being produced in enterprises for herdsmen, they are of insufficient quantity and of poor quality. This unsatisfactory situation is connected with the supply of felt; fat-tail "Kirghiz" sheep produce wool suitable for felt, but not the hybrid "Malysh" sheep. But for some reason it is thought that "Kirghiz" sheep will ruin the "Malysh" breed, so they are intentionally neglected. This is not true in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, where "Hissar" sheep are raised as in earlier times to provide products for daily life. Another regrettable situation is the tendency towards the uniformity in the breeds of goats. Also, the craftsmanship needed to produce yurts and their furnishings is no longer found in modern-day enterprises. Sasykbayev recommends that local organizations look into such problems and derive lessons from the significant work that has been done in Uzbekistan.

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVEMENTS IN KIRGHIZ THEATER REPETOIRES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 August 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the need for improvements in the repertoires of the professional and amateur theater companies and the Kirghiz State Philharmonic. According to the editorial, the repertoires of the republic's theaters do not measure up to the requirements of the day, and there are some works of shallow ideological content. It inevitably comes to mind when watching such performances what sort of education the viewer is deriving from them. It is also regrettable that playwrights are not analyzing deeply the multifaceted problems of the present day or portraying clearly contemporary figures. Some shortcomings in the matter of theater repertoires arise from an indifferent attitude, a tendency responsible for the infrequent performance of some important works. On the other hand, some plays are repeatedly performed just out of financial considerations. Some playwrights even abuse their positions and have their own works performed chiefly for the sake of personal profit. In addition, according to the article, it should be noted with sorrow that in the last 10 years not one national opera has been added to the repertoire of the A. Malydabayev Academic Opera and Ballet Theater. For a number of years the N.K. Krupskaya State Russian Drama Theater artistic collective, while paying a great deal of attention to educating workers in an internationalist spirit, has not staged any work of Kirghiz dramatic art.

MORE LETTERS ADVOCATING KIRGHIZ RESTAURANTS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 19 August 1982 page 12 carries two letters containing 600 words in all, one by a single pensioner and the other by a group of pensioners, in support of the 10 writers who published an open letter in KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY 8 July 1982 page 2 in favor of opening restaurants that serve Kirghiz national cuisine in Frunze. One letter writer reveals that he had written articles for SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and LENINCHIL JASH a number of years ago on Kirghiz national foods, and at the time some Frunze leaders considered the idea of opening national restaurants a good one. But during a discussion of the issue two groups were formed--one urging that such eating facilities be established and the other contending that it would be too expensive to do so. Up to the present nothing has been decided. The other letter describes a visit to Frunze by pensioners, who were disappointed to be unable to find in a restaurant any hot refreshing tea, just unappetizing

coffee and such. The writers of this letter express their irritation over the fact that there are no traditional teahouses, properly speaking, in either Frunze or Osh.

KIRGHIZ ENCYCLOPEDIA STAFF TO PUBLISH VOLUME ON 1917 REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 26 August 1982 carries a 700-word article by M. Edilova of Frunze on a volume soon to be completed by the staff of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia titled "The Great October Socialist Revolution." This volume is one of several to be produced in the aftermath of the publication of the six-volume encyclopedia itself, including a volume on Soviet encyclopedic work and a Kirghiz orthographic dictionary. At the present time a volume devoted to the KSSR is being published in a Russian- and Kirghiz-language version. "The Great October Socialist Revolution" volume is basically concerned with describing the events taking place during the revolutionary years of 1917 and 1918. Covering not only matters relevant to the entire revolutionary process, the book also provides a description of revolutionary activities in Kirghizia and the social conditions prevailing at the time in the republic. The volume will include a bibliography encompassing nearly all of the literature pertaining to the October Revolution, including memoirs, fiction, and works of art.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GREATER ATHEISTIC EFFORTS IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 27 August 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on the need to improve scientific-atheist propaganda among the population of Kirghizia. While some exemplary ideological-educational work in this area has led to the rejection of the religious point of view by many people, its disruptive, dark influence still holds sway over a certain segment of the population. Atheist education has a special significance when class enemies are striving to use religious slogans for counterrevolutionary aims. Lenin's teachings about the tie between bourgeois class interests and religious propaganda apply even at the present. For instance, there have been instances in which members of Christian sects living in Moskovskiy, Sokulukskiy, and Issyk-Atinskiy Rayons have advocated that their children not go to school on Saturdays, that these children ignore their teachers and the principles and ethical norms of Soviet pedagogy in general, and that young men avoid serving in the Soviet army. The leader of the Adventists-Reformists in Dzhalsat-abad, one Rutermeil', has surreptitiously distributed prohibited literature of a reactionary, tendentious spirit as far as Suzakskiy Rayon and Kale-yingak. An unregistered, illegal community of Evangelical Baptists has been holding secret meetings in a house in the capital of Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon, Ivanovka. And as a matter of fact, in some mosques, "'mullahs' are encountered who incite believers, especially young people, against those belonging to other religions or 'infidels.'" The practice of expending vast sums, sacrificing livestock, and going on a pilgrimage to places called "holy" has still not been prohibited in Osh and Talas Oblasts and some other places. According to the article, no one has a right to be passive and indifferent to the fate of young people when some religious leaders gather boys and girls and even young children, orient them to customs and behavior that does not conform to socialist morality, hinder them from taking advantage of the cultural benefits of present-day life,

such as going to libraries, movies, or parties, and advocate that they pay no attention to anything in this "false" world. Various organizations are called upon to undertake more ambitious efforts in atheistic work and are chided for past neglect of this realm. For instance, the article declares that it does not conform to the demand of the time for the republic publishing houses to turn out only one or two scholarly atheistic books a year.

HARMFUL RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS IN KIRGHIZIA DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 pages 73-78 carries a 2,400-word article by K. Dadybayeva, a candidate of the pedagogical sciences, on the harmfulness of religious customs and the task of struggling against them. Dadybayeva lists a number of such customs, citing as examples of their potential harm the unfortunate consequences of a bride abduction and an attempted cure by a folk healer. She also objects to excessive celebrations of memorial feasts, providing as an illustration the case of a veterinarian who commemorated the death of his father 34 years ago. The veterinarian received as gifts a motorcycle, 3 horses, 42 goats and sheep, etc., from the nearly 370 guests and squandered 27 cases of vodka. Just as beks and manaps [local tribal leaders] in the old days held such celebrations to enhance their prestige and show off their wealth, these days some people hold feasts of this sort to achieve an empty reputation and fame. But what bothers her most is a disrespectful attitude towards women, which she regards as a violation of women's equal rights granted under the USSR and KiSSR Constitutions. A clear example of this is polygamy, which some people, pretending not to know Soviet practice, rationalize by various means--"because my wife is sickly, because my wife has given birth only to daughters, because this is a custom of our ancestors," and so on. Some people even call bride price "payment for the mother's milk." Furthermore, the custom of forcing a wife not to speak the name of her husband or mother-and father-in-law is totally outdated; at meetings of the village soviet such a woman is even compelled to have others speak their names. According to Dadybayeva, those working at atheist education should not regard these matters as trivial but should consider them problems of social-political and technical significance.

Military

UNIFYING ROLE OF SOVIET ARMY IN NATIONAL RELATIONS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 pages 43-48 carries a 2,400-word article by D. Asanov, a Hero of the Soviet Union, on the friendship of the Soviet peoples and its reflection in the cohesiveness of the Soviet armed forces. Asanov recalls the firm rebuff of the non-Russian peoples to the efforts of Nazi Germany to sow discord among the nationalities of the USSR. He also invokes testimonials on the friendly relations between Russians and Kirghiz during World War II. The country has rewarded the efforts of all nationalities during the war, as is revealed by the fact that of those having earned the honor Hero of the Soviet Union are 7,998 Russians, 2,021 Ukrainians, 299 Belorussians, 161 Tatars, 107 Jews, 96 Kazakhs, 90 Georgians, 89 Armenians, 67 Uzbeks, etc.

International

TURKISH CITIZENS REPORTED INTERESTED IN KIRGHIZ WRITER

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KRYGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 August 1982 page 4 carries a 700-word article by K. Sabyrkhajuyev on showing the Soviet Kirghiz film "White Steamship" in Istanbul, Turkey in Turkish and English. The writer of the article traveled to Istanbul via the Moscow-Istanbul passenger train and visited, in addition to Istanbul, the cities of Ankara, Adana, Murchi [?], and Kayseri, staying 3 months in Turkey in all. The film was based on a short story by the well-known Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov, and according to Sabyrkhajuyev, it has enjoyed great success with Turkish audiences. He noticed from the bookstores that several works of Aytmatov's have been translated into Turkish and that they have been widely disseminated among the ordinary people of Turkey. Sabyrkhajuyev states that some of the people he met on the streets have read Aytmatov with great interest. One Turkish citizen maintains that Turks speak proudly of Aytmatov's name.

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

NEW 'SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC ECONOMY' FORMED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 August 1982 p 1 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform release of the first Republic conference of the Turkmenistan Society for Scientific Economy. Among its objectives are: "to perfect returns from the economy on a daily basis, to raise the effectiveness of social production, to stimulate creative initiative and activity, and to broadly propagate scientific and technical achievements."

KARAKUM CANAL INCREASES FISH YIELD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 August 1982 p 2 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch on the 20 quintal per hectare herring catch near Ashkhabad. As noted, the "fish farm, which is in a new branch of the Turkmenistan agro-industrial complex, has gained in strength; the construction of the fully operational reservoir in the Ashkhabad foothills has been fully completed."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISTIC EDUCATION INCREASES PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 August 1982 p 2 carries a 400-word article by Ch. Ayymgulyev, secretary of the Party Committee of the Zhdanov kolkhoz in Kaka rayon, on measures taken to eliminate "the violation of agrotechnical rules in agriculture" and to restore the workers' enthusiasm for their work. "Learning from last year's shortcomings, we discussed definite measures on this serious subject. One of the most important measures is atheistic education." He adds that "we are undertaking a lot of work in order to extirpate harmful remnants of the past from the peoples' mentality, such as viewing the way of life with indifference, and in order to instill a belief in the future and success." To this end "25 agitators, 12 propagandists and 52 political informants and communists involved in production" are working on this.

CALL FOR HEIGHTENED ATHEISTIC ACTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 August 1982 p 2 carries a 1,100-word article by G. Akmyradov, chairman of the Scientific-

Methodological Council for the Propagation of Scientific Atheism under the TuSSR Znaniye Society Administration, and L. Smirnova, deputy director of the Republic House of Atheism, on the necessity "to perfect the forms and methods of scientific atheism." They note that the problem of struggling against harmful remnants of the past in the TuSSR is serious. Various religious groups operate on the republic's territory--Muslim mosques, Orthodox churches, and religious meeting houses for idol worshippers. There are places revered by believers where mullas, ishans and grave guardians come and go preaching sermons." The concrete example given is in the industrial 'new town' of Busmeyin "where there are only six atheistic lecturers." It is then noted that "the substantial number of the Buzmeyin inhabitants who go to Orthodox churches bear witness to the necessity of increasing the militancy of atheistic work."

RURAL AMENITIES TO BE INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 August 1982 p 2 carries a 1,900-word article by R. Nazarova, deputy chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers, on recent progress in raising rural culture and work yet to be done. While praising recent achievements as a whole, she points out that "in some rayons the cultural level of rural workers lags behind even the economic growth of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and their material living conditions because certain ministries, leading organizations, local soviets of peoples deputies and kolkhoz managements are not really paying attention to this important question." In fact, "only 36 percent of kolkhoz and sovkhos settlements have planned projects and of these, 20 percent have not fully prepared for them. As a result, construction goes on without planning and growth prospects are not taken into consideration."

NEW PRISON-LABOR CAMP

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 August 1982 p 4 carries a 1,200-word article by A. Durdyev, deputy minister of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the new Neftezavodsk prison camp. "In 1981 in the system of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs a corrective-labor detention camp was established in order to orient thieves to perform work useful to society and to teach them productive skills in the Neftezavodsk settlement in Chardzhou Oblast. In setting up this detention camp the experience of fraternal Uzbekistan was studied and introduced into the practice of our republic." "Last year 792 people were sent to this detention camp."

NEWSPAPER, JOURNAL CIRCULATION DATA GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 August 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial exhorting the population to subscribe to newspapers and journals. It is noted that "now there are 7 republic newspapers, 10 oblast newspapers, 7 mass circulation newspapers and 25 journals." According to Soyuzpechat', "every family in the republic receives an average of 4.5 newspapers and journals." A problem in the system, which is blamed on the postal service, is that evening publications often arrive late. Publications enumerated in this regard are: VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD, TURKMENISTAN AGITATORY, AGITATOR TURKMENISTANY, and ZDRAVOOKHRANENIE TURKMENISTANA.

Political Affairs

NAVOI OBKOM CHIEF COMMENTS ON FARM PROBLEMS

[Editorial report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 3,200-word full page report by newspaper special correspondents H. Qodirov and J. Sa'dullayev titled "With Definite Goals in Sight." Several farm problems were recently discussed at an obkom plenum and a meeting of oblast partorgs. The meetings criticized the decline in head of cattle, substandard breeding techniques and zooveterinarian services, and slow introduction of mechanized equipment on oblast farms. Other problems discussed at the sovkhos meeting included low water supply, slow development of private plots, and shortcomings in sheep and poultry raising. Discussants suggested that the cause of some of these problems could be traced to the fact that only 10 percent of the farm's 80 workers are communists.

PARTY REPORT-ELECTION MEETINGS HELD IN OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word report under the "Party Life" rubric titled "Deep Analysis, High Demandingness." This item covers report and election meetings of party groups and shop party organizations currently being held in Navoi and Andizhan Oblasts and in the Karakalpak ASSR. The Navoi Oblast meetings were attended by 96.3 percent of communists who heard a report that stressed the need for quick preparations for the cotton harvest and for extra hours to be devoted to private plots. The KASSR meetings discussed water shortage, economical use of resources, and the need to form mobile nurseries in the fields to free mothers for the harvest. Meetings in Andizhan Oblast were conducted in an exemplary atmosphere of criticism and activism.

Economics

OBKOM SECRETARIES COMMENT ON UZBEK WORKERS IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 3,500-word report by G. Lipshits, correspondent for the Uzbekistan Information Agency, under the banner headline "The Nonchernozem Zone: Address of Courage." Accompanying his text on individual Uzbeks working in Novgorod, Ivanovo Oblasts, Lipshits prints statements by secretaries of the three oblast party committees applauding the contribution of Uzbek ameliorators in the Nonchernozem region. Yu. A. Yudin, second secretary of the Novgorod

Obkom, recalls that the "Uznovgorodstroy" Trust, formed in 1974, now works in four rayons, while the "Uzparfinovodstroy" Trust, formed in 1978, concentrates on Parfino Rayon. Yudin is confident that the contribution of Uzbek workers will increase in the future. G.I. Razumov, a secretary of the Ivanovo Obkom, notes that Uzbek workers are presently constructing the "Druzhba" and "Uzbekistan" Sovkhozes and, in the period reaching to 1990, will carry out reclamation work in seven rayons along the Teza River: Furmanov, Rodnikovskiy, Bichugda, Ivanovo, Shuya, Savinskiy, and Yuzhskiy. Yu. G. Teslenko, second secretary of the Vladimir Obkom, states that oblast party and soviet organs are concerned with creating the proper working and living conditions for the 900 members of the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" Trust. These organs have improved their mass political and educational work, established constant control over the production activities of the trust's mechanized columns, and have participated in mobile assemblies with the collegium of the UzSSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction aimed at increasing their aid to the reclamation project.

MINISTRIES BUILDING OWN VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Sultonov, UzSSR deputy minister for higher and secondary specialized education, titled "Important Factor." The article describes the move of ministries and agencies into the field of constructing with their own funds tekhnikums and other vocational facilities for training specialists needed by them. As an example, Sultonov cites the construction of a 12-story study and laboratory building for the Tashkent Institute of Motor Transport and Highways paid for with 9.5 million rubles funds from the Ministries of Motor Transport and Highway Construction and Maintenance. He notes that more than 100 million rubles in capital investment funds have been obtained from republic ministries and agencies for such construction. The remainder of the article details ministry construction tasks and results.

STRONGER TIES BETWEEN RESEARCH INSTITUTES, ENTERPRISES FAVORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 August 1982 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,800-word essay by M. Sharifkhojayev, rector of the Tashkent Economics Institute, titled "Research and Product." The essay reflects the opinions of scholars of the institute toward issues that will concern the September Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee on science policy. Sharifkhojayev laments the insufficient utilization of the potential of research institutes and scholars to influence factors of quality and productivity at enterprises. While part of the problem may be attributed to research that lags behind the national standard, is poorly planned or is not practically applied, Sharifkhojayev feels that it is mainly due to the lack of centralization of scholarly resources and forces and of sufficient economic ties between research institutes and enterprises.

PRODUCTION VOLUME DECLINES IN OBLAST ENTERPRISES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word economic review titled "The Worker's Word Is a Man's Word." The report states that some republic sectors have developed faster than called for in their plans for the first 7 months of 1982. Overall volume of industrial

production rose 3 percent over the same period of 1981. Production of electric energy, coal and oil, rolled metal, compressors, tractors, and harvestors, has picked up speed. Production plans for cement, mineral fertilizers, canning, and clothing, have been overfulfilled. However, some collectives and sectors are headed backwards. Production volume has declined in a number of enterprises in Andizhan, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, and Samarkand Oblasts. The review cites as example the Samarkand Refrigerator Plant which showed a R500,000 decrease in production over the same period last year.

LABOR SHORTAGE HAMPERS CONSTRUCTION OF BEKABAD STEEL MILL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Abdusamatov titled "Obstacles in the Path of Rolled Steel." The correspondent notes that because the present rolling mill of the Bekabad Metallurgical Plant is badly outdated and inadequate metal must presently be shipped to plants in the Urals, rolled, and shipped back. This procedure engages many thousands of railroad cars, costs millions of rubles, and wastes lots of time. To reverse this situation, plans were drawn up for a local rolling mill by the "Gruzgipromet" Institute to be constructed from 1979 to 1983 by the "Uzbekmetallurgstroy" of the UzSSR Ministry of Construction. Construction of the mill, slated to cost R37 million, is considerably behind schedule. Over the first 3 years only R7 million construction work was finished and only around R4 million of the R10 million work slated for 1982 have been appropriated. In reviewing the causes for this problem, Abdusamatov notes that the "Uzbekmetallurgstroy" needs a new production facility and that many elements of the work have had to be redone due to changes in the original plan. Most importantly, he cites the fact that the trust needs 870 construction workers but presently has a force of only 470.

NAVOI AIRPORT EXPANSION NEARS COMPLETION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "New Airport Building." The report states that finishing touches are being put on the new airport building in Navoi City. When opened at the first of 1983 the airport will be able to handle 200 passengers an hour.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON GULISTAN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Moscow--Space--Gulistan." The report states that work has begun on a satellite communications station in Gulistan which will make it possible to transmit the "Orbita-IV" program from Moscow to the populations of the Syrdarya and Dzhizak Oblasts. According to the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, such stations will also be constructed at Zarafshan and Nukus.

TASHKENT CONSTRUCTION PLANS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by V. Kozimov, chairman of the Tashkent

Gorispolkom, titled "Great Plans, Bright Horizons." Kozimov reviews components of the 11th Five-Year Plan for construction work in Tashkent. These include construction of 1.5 million square meters housing, secondary schools for 59,000, preschool facilities for 27,000, public dining facilities for 20,000, 33 kilometers of streetcar lines and 47 kilometers of trolleybus lines, 6 stores of the "Universam" type, and various other public service facilities. In connection with the celebration of two milleniums since the founding of Tashkent next year, considerable efforts are being made to expand, repair and beautify parks, canals, and streets. Also on page 2 a 600-word newspaper interview appears with Sobir Odilov, chief architect of Tashkent and head of the main architectural planning administration of Tashkent Gorispolkom, titled "The Beauty of Tomorrow's Capital." Odilov remarks that radical changes will take place in the appearance of Tashkent over the next 2 decades. By the year 2000 the city will occupy 35,000 hectares and almost 75 percent of new housing will be apartment buildings in the 9-12 story range. Karl Marx Street is to be doubled in width and turned into a major thoroughfare. In place of the present Gorkiy Theater of Russian Drama will be built the largest trade center of the city. In place of the present Gorkiy Movie Theater on Navoi Prospect will be built an 18-story republic information center. Yuldash Akhunbabayev Square in Charsu is presently being rebuilt, with high-rise apartment buildings, a sports complex, and the main administrative building for republic tourism going up around the recently completed 23-story "Moscow" Hotel. The Kokaldash Medresseh and Jami Mosque are being restored, and a bazaar with 1,200 trade shops is being built on this square.

STATUS REPORT ON REPAIR OF COTTON HARVEST MACHINERY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by M. Egamberdiyev, chairman of the republic administration of "Goskomsel'khoztekhnika," titled "Machinery--A Powerful Force." Egamberdiyev states that 4 million of the expected 6 million tons of cotton to be harvested in 1982 will be done by 35,000 harvesters and over 140,000 other pieces of machinery organized into 3,200 harvest-transport detachments. While most of the harvesters have been readied for harvest, some 4,000 still require repair work. A substantial portion of the support and transport machinery also awaits repair. This work is considerably behind in Navoi, Syrdarya, and Khorezm Oblasts, and in Karakalpakistan. The "Goskomsel'khoztekhnika," in cooperation with the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the "Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy," has dispatched specialists and repairmen to places behind in this work. It has also trained 9,000 harvester operators, and increased the training of 10,000 drivers.

ORGANIC-MINERAL FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Dr of Technology A. Tojiyev, senior scientific associate at the Chemistry Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Fertility Aids." Tojiyev describes experimental research conducted by scholars at the institute's laboratory for organic and mineral fertilizers on the chemical properties of humin acids derived from humus. Such acids may be derived from various coals, especially those types found at Kyzylkyya and

Shurab. Research shows that the ammonia, potassium and nitrate compounds of humin acids dissolve well in water. When mixed with ammonia and phosphorus into a "humate ammoniac compound," this organic-mineral fertilizer can considerably raise yields of cotton, vegetables, potatoes, and other crops. Moreover, cotton plant stalks, which presently must be removed from fields to avoid continuation of wilt and other diseases, can be treated with compounds like humin acid and then ploughed under. Tojiyev states that field experiments have been successfully conducted, the technology for the preparation of humin acids has been worked out, and organic-mineral fertilizer using such acids has been prepared. He calls for the cooperation and assistance of agricultural organizations in order to quickly apply this new product to the fields.

TERMEZ, ANGREN CITY ENTERPRISES EXPAND SUBSIDIARY FARMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Khalilov titled "The Initiative of Urbanites." The article describes the movement of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and VUZes in Termez City to form, develop, and strengthen subsidiary farms. There are now 33 subsidiary farms in the city. According to I. Qurbonov, chairman of the gorispolkom, there will be 50 such farms by the end of 1982. At present, 45 percent of the meat, 60 percent of the milk, and 50 percent of the fruit and vegetables being sold in the city are grown on such farms and private plots. Kh. Tojiddinov, first secretary of the gorkom, has pledged the support of party and soviet organs in stimulating the growth of subsidiary farms and private plots by extending credit to individuals and providing them with feed for their stock. Also TASHKENT SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by newspaper correspondent for Tashkent Oblast H. Abdusamatov titled "Agrarian Shops of Angren." The correspondent reports that 32 enterprises, organizations, and institutions in Angren City have formed subsidiary farms. The city party organization has adopted a set of practical measures aimed at further developing subsidiary farm operations in the city.

PRIVATE PLOT FARMING SAID TO CARRY STIGMA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 13 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by Nusrat Rahmatov titled "A Piece of Ground." Rahmatov notes that in recent years private plot farming has undergone important changes. Today, village soviets and kolkhoz administrations are granting permission to tend stock on plots and loaning money to buy stock. The growing size of private herds gains in importance as available pasturage shrinks in the republic. Managed adroitly, private plots can be like subsidiary farms. Rahmatov details the intensive utilization of a kolkhoz plot by the family of Ergash Qilichev, a docent at Bukhara State Pedinstitute. He comments that during the 1930's men like Qilichev would be accused of having private property--"a minifarm"--but today such opinions are no longer applicable. Not only does Qilichev's family relieve the state of the burden of providing it food, but it also annually delivers to state receiving stations 400 kilograms honey, 500 kilograms potatoes, and a calf. Rahmatov feels that a number of problems connected with the development of private plot farming must

be studied, and that attitudes toward such farming must be changed. He observes that usually private plots are tended by old men and women "because many of our young people think of private plots as a vestige of the past, as a remnant of the private property system." He acknowledges that it is difficult to change their minds "because of the ungrounded disparagement of private plot farmers." Rahmatov notes that many other problems face the development of private plot farming: livestock feed, water supply, ploughing, veterinarian services, transport of excess produce to market. There is no consensus on whom should deal with such problems, nor are there regulatory or advisory manuals. Rahmatov concludes with the thought: "Since ancient times, our forefathers lived by bringing life to pieces of land.... We must carry on this tradition."

TASHKENT PRODUCE SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by A. Bukhorboyev titled "Customers Are Waiting." The article deals with the work of the Tashkent City "Fruit and Vegetable" Administrative, responsible for stocking city stores with produce. Bukhorboyev states that most people living in Tashkent go to the kolkhoz bazaars which provide variety and quality superior to that of city stores. According to recommendations of the Nutrition Institute of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, a person ought to eat each year 143 kilograms vegetables, 105 kilograms potatoes, 17 kg melons, and 87 kg fruit. To supply a city of 2 million with these amounts requires a highly effective system of purchase, transport, storage, distribution, and sales. According to Bukhorboyev the city administration fails on all these counts. Purchases are made by contract with kolkhozes, placed in boxes regardless of produce type or quality, shipped, erratically distributed to stores, where sizable quantities are held back by trade workers or are otherwise unsalable due to damage or rot. He also cites a recent case in which a "caravan" of melons from Syrdarya, Dzhezak, and Kashkadarya Oblasts arrived in Tashkent where they were inspected for the first time. It was found that the melons were green, high in nitrates, and completely worthless, with the result that the "caravan" was turned back. Bukhorboyev wonders why oblast representatives of the administration didn't inspect the melons before shipping and why local soviets permitted them to be shipped at all. He notes that the administration requires 1.5 million boxes a year for shipping produce, but that so far it has managed to assemble--by hand--only 750,000 boxes annually, and that no consideration is given to the need for special containers for different types of produce. Currently, the city population needs 214,000 tons of fruit and vegetables a year, but administration warehouses can hold only 110,000 tons of which 92,000 can be refrigerated. Moreover, only 50 of the 127 stores supplied by the administration are equipped to conduct a standard trade in produce. Yet, the administration seems indifferent to the fact that the UzSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has slated construction to begin on only one produce store in 1982 and three in 1983. Because of these and other problems, the administration cannot keep up with the demands of the growing population of the city.

PRODUCE WASTE NOTED IN BUKHARA KOLKHOZ BAZAARS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Qodirov under the "Warning Signal" rubric titled "How Long Will the Waste Go On?" Qodirov remarks that although farmers bring produce to the kolkhoz bazaars in Bukhara confident of a quick sale in fact every day several tons of fruit and vegetables rot in the inadequate containers into which they are stuffed or on the ground. He attributes this waste to the irresponsibility and neglect of bazaar directorates who do not take steps to provide proper conditions for the sellers. The situation must be corrected because in city stores the price of produce is high, variety is limited, and quality is poor. Moreover, because of breached contracts with kolkhozes, the Bukhara Cannery is now canning some of the produce that has rotted in kolkhoz bazaars. Despite the fact that oblast newspapers have exposed the situation at these bazaars on several occasions, leaders of the oblast trade administration, gorispolkom, and other institutions, have thus far failed to take action against responsible individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL ABUSES REGISTERED IN FERGANA VALLEY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 August 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Yu. Sultonov, docent at Fergana State Pedinstitute and member of the USSR Geographical Society, titled "Source of Wealth and Refinement." Sultonov lists a series of environmental abuses that have been and are being committed in that part of the valley that lies within Uzbekistan and is inhabited by 5 million people. First, not enough care is being taken in the extraction and processing of Fergana's mineral wealth. He cites the Fergana Oil Refinery that permits the natural gas separated out from oil during the refining process to pollute the atmosphere. Second, measures are not being taken to halt soil erosion, with the result that some 2,000 hectares in the region have become useless ravines. Third, Fergana's relatively abundant water resources are being wasted due to lack of strict regulation over irrigation and the dumping of waters by enterprises that could be purified. Fourth, while more trees and plants need to be planted, the fact is that the majority of the hundreds of thousands of trees and plants planted in populated areas each year are lost because they are not watered or cared for. Finally, because of the ever shrinking land where animals might roam and of the constant abuse of hunting laws, a number of wild animals in the area are becoming rarer.

Social and Cultural Affairs

BUREAUCRATIC HANDLING OF CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Person Behind the Letter." The editorial criticizes those party and soviet organs that are not sufficiently principled and demanding toward officials who handle workers' letters and complaints in a bureaucratic and lax manner, and who fail to meet schedules for receiving citizens. According to letters reaching the newspaper's editorial office, such officials are found in numerous party and soviet organs,

ministries and agencies, and institutions and organizations. Because of the bureaucratic attitude, procrastination, insensitivity, and superficiality of these officials and leaders, citizens are frequently obliged to appeal to higher organs for redress of their appeals and complaints. The editorial reminds such leaders that every Soviet citizen has the right to expect a judicious review of an earnest effort to resolve their problems.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Public Supervision." The editorial reviews the functions of people's control groups and notes that presently some 420,000 people are engaged in such activities in the republic. It attributes the backwardness of some industrial sectors, the failure of a number of enterprises and construction organizations to meet their plans, and the widespread occurrence of whitewash and wrongdoing in the economy to the ineffective supervision of control posts, groups, and committees. The editorial admonishes such groups to never forget that a critical factor in effective investigations is practical collaboration with standing commissions of soviets and trade union and komsomol organizations. The republic PCC has turned up serious failures within the administrative apparatus to protect state property, utilize resources, and punish those who violate regulations and laws. Frequently, leaders of partkoms, enterprises, and organizations pay little attention to the results of such investigations. People's control organs must make more effective use of publicity of their findings, and party and soviet organs must expend greater effort to properly orient the activities of people's control committees.

RISE IN INTERETHNIC MARRIAGES NOTED AMONG UZBEKS IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 3,500-word full-page report by G. Lipshits, correspondent for the Uzbekistan Information Agency, under the banner headline "The Nonchernozem Zone: Address of Courage." In the course of this report, Lipshits provides the names of three male Uzbek workers who have married Russian women in the Nonchernozem region, and cites a member of the Shimsk Raykom and Rayispolkom who says "the number of marriages between nationalities is increasing."

DIVORCE FACTORS, WOMEN'S ROLE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 20 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by the Uzbek writer Otkir Hoshimov titled "What Is the Child Guilty Of?" Hoshimov discusses various factors that play a role in the rising divorce rate in Tashkent. One frequent reason given for divorce is incompatibility, but Hoshimov favors a materialistic explanation of such cases, claiming that greed of the parents is the more probable cause. Parents frequently turn court trials into "horse trials," seeking to get the best settlements for their families. Such greed is also displayed at weddings. There is a growing rate of divorce between people married 5-10 years, most frequently filed by wives who complain their husbands drink too much, their household furnishings are bad, or their relationship has turned sour. Another cause, according to Hoshimov, is that

divorce has become fashionable. That is, women file for divorce because their husbands don't help out at home with the chores and the children. Women complain that they also work and should not have to do everything. Hoshimov acknowledges the view that men should begin sharing such duties, but personally feels that "women should remain women," particularly in the area of child-rearing. Since the beginning of man, he goes on, women have reared the children and "that is why men cherish women." After discussing jealousy as a factor in divorces, Hoshimov dwells on divorces between men and women who hardly know one another but are pressured into marriage by their parents. According to Hoshimov, such arranged marriages are increasingly common even in Tashkent and are not confined to ordinary workers but are also found among the intelligentsia, scholars, and officials. Hoshimov concludes his article with the statistic that each of the 10 rayons of Tashkent has an average of 50 divorce suits monthly, and 90 percent of these marriages are dissolved.

NATIONAL FLAVOR SAID MISSING FROM NON-UZBEK DIRECTOR'S FILMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 27 August 1982 carries on page 6 a 1,200-word article by Ergash Ismatullayev titled "Problems of Artistic Television Films." This critical survey of films made for Uzbek television contains the following passage: "We have some producers who, even though they are working on films for television, are not interested in its characteristics.... For example, Yuriy Stepchuk, despite having filmed several movies for television, has not aroused the interest of viewers with any of them. Some of his films should not be aired. The reason: the national characteristics of the Uzbek people are not being expressed in Stepchuk's films."

EDITORS COMMENT ON PARTY DECREE ON JOURNALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 6 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word report titled "At the CPSU Central Committee." The report presents the gist of the CPSU CC resolution "On the creative ties of literary and artistic journals with the experience of constructing communism." The resolution calls for greater activism and responsibility by journal editorial colleges and writers in publicizing party decisions, socioeconomic tasks, modern themes, and new traditions in Soviet society. Their efforts must be based on the principles of party observance [partynost'] and populism [narodnichestvo]. The chief editors of Uzbekistan's literary and artistic journals responded to this resolution. Hafiz Abdusamatov, chief editor of the Writers Union journal SHARQ YULDUZI, in an article titled "Voice of Our Age," acknowledges that the resolution fully applies to the work of SHARQ YULDUZI and that it accords with the points made by Sharaf Rashidov in his speech on the 50th anniversary of the journal. Some republic journals, including SHARQ YULDUZI, publish works by authors whose world-view is not clear, who do not adopt a class position toward events, and who are confused or in error in their approach to the cultural heritage and artistic expression. Aleksandr Udalov, chief editor of the Writers Union journal ZVEZDA VOSTOKA in an article titled "Important Directive," states that the journal collective constantly endeavors to accept works that depict modern heroes and the rich spiritual world of the Soviet people, and greets the party resolution with satisfaction.

The same paper on 13 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by Mirmuhsin, chief editor of the magazine GULISTON, titled "Exactly What's Needed." Mirmuhsin comments that the journal collective will provide deeper coverage of scientific and technological advances and new phenomena in workers' lives. In his opinion, Uzbek writers must make greater efforts to instill in youth both love and respect for the land, nature, and farming. Erkin Vohidov, chief editor of the young writers' journal YOSHLIK, in an article titled "Motivated," takes the opportunity to report that the YOSHLIK editorship held a joint roundtable with the LITERATURNAYA UCHEBA editorship, led by its chief editor A. Mikhaylov, to discuss the chief problems facing young writers. Otherwise, Vohidov feels that the party resolution on journals will helpfully orient YOSHLIK's work.

Shomil Alyadin, chief editor of the Crimean Tatar literary journal YULDUZ, in an article titled "Lofty Task," comments that journals publish too few works on workers' lives and too many shallow works on historical subjects by authors who cannot distinguish between important and unimportant historical facts.

The same paper on 27 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by Nurali Qobul, chief editor of the fine arts magazine SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI, titled "A Document That Demands Work." Qobul complains about the unscholarly quality of works submitted to the journal and about various subscription problems. Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev, chief editor of the literary journal for children and teenagers GULKHAN, in an article titled "Educational Power of the Artistic Word," discusses the resolution on journals and notes that GULKHAN will open its pages to discussions on how to improve literature for children and teenagers.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KARAKALPAK JOURNAL NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 30, 23 July 1982 carries on p 5 a 1,400-word report by Tojiddin Seytjonov (editor-in-chief of AMUDARYO journal, People's Poet of the Karakalpak ASSR). The article is written in connection with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Karakalpak-language journal AMUDARYO. The article reviews the literary environment in the early 1930's which gave rise to the new journal and the work of the journal over the years. It points out that editions of the journal now run 30,000 copies.

NEW WORK BY SHARAF RASHIDOV ON WORLD WAR II

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 July 1982 carries on p 3 a 2,900-word excerpt from a new work by Sharaf Rashidov. According to the introduction provided, the work describes the Russian village Berezovka, which becomes an expression of the wonderful Russian nature and high respect towards the marvelous Russian people. The work reveals the spiritual reasons for the great victory through the patriotic images portrayed. The work will be published in its entirety in SHARQ YULDUZI.

COLLECTION OF WORKS BY UIGHUR POET OF UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 July 1982, p 5 carries a 700-word article by Murod Hamroyev (Doctor of Philological Sciences, Laureat of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol) entitled "Life of the Droplets." The article is a review of a collection published in Uzbek of poems by [Uighur] poet Rozi Qodiriy. The book is entitled "Shining Droplets" (Tashkent: Ghafur Ghulam Publishers, 1981). Among the poems discussed in the review is one entitled "Two Homelands." In this poem Qodiriy tells of his love for the homeland in which he has lived most of his adult life (the USSR) and his love for the homeland which gave him life and opened his eyes [Xinjiang].

CHANGES IN EDITORIAL BOARD OF 'OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek Nos 32 and 33, 30 Jul and 6 August 1982, p 8. Editorial board of the publication as listed 30 July includes Editor-in-Chief Asqad Mukhtor and Deputy Editor-in-Chief Khabib Karimov, and among the members of the board, Enmark Solihof and Rahima Nazarova. In the 6 August issue, Karimov, Solihov and Nazarova are not listed at all among the board members; Asqad Mukhtor is listed as a regular member (no longer editor-in-chief). The editor-in-chief is listed as Odil Yoqubov, the deputy editor-in-chief Ibrohim Ghafurov. Other new board members are Sobir Boboyev, Sa"dulla Karomatov and Olmas Umarbekov.

SEMINAR FOR YOUNG WRITERS OF UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 33, 13 August 1982 carries on p 1 a 300-word article titled "Young Shoots in the Garden of Literature." The article reports on a seminar for young writers of Uzbekistan which began work on Tuesday, August 10, at the UzSSR Writers' Union "Dormon" House of Creative Work. The introductory speech of the UzSSR Writers' Union First Secretary Azimov stressed the great responsibility of young writers of the republic. A list of other speakers at the seminar's official opening is also given.

The same paper carries on p 5 a 900-word article by secretary of the board of the UzSSR Writers' Union Oktam Usmonov titled "Contemporaneity--Our Main Theme." It provides a discussion of the goals and tasks of the seminar of young writers of Uzbekistan which has opened. This is the first time such a meeting has been held. According to Usmonov, the goal of the conference is to further strengthen the attention to the work of cultivating youth from the ideological-artistic perspective. Usmonov mentions other measures as well which have been taken to improve the work of the republic's young writers. For example, this academic year a group of Uzbek writers is studying under the Literature Institute imeni Gorky. Senior writers of the UzSSR are continuing to give help to younger writers. Usmonov refers to the need of young people for positive heroes to emulate. The present seminar is scheduled to last 3 weeks. During it, young writers will have opportunities to exchange ideas with senior writers of the republic. The participants will also visit museums, theaters and exhibition halls, and will meet with factory workers.

A collection of works is to be published as a result of the seminar under the title "Voice of Youth." Television and radio programs about young authors' works will also be broadcast.

DEFECTS IN HISTORICAL FICTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 33, 13 August 1982 carries on p 1 an article by Shomil Alyadin (editor-in-chief of YULDUZ) titled "High Assignment." The article by the editor of the UzSSR Crimean Tatar language journal is written in response to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Creative Links of Literary-Artistic Journals With the Experience of Communist Construction." Alyadin states: "There are serious mistakes along with successes in the writing of works on historical topics. Certain authors of ours continue unable to demonstrate skill in separating an important fact from an unimportant fact or a historical event. Historical works, too, must serve our present day."

REPORT ON UzSSR SEMINAR FOR YOUNG WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 34, 20 August 1982 carries an 800-word report on pp 1 and 7, titled "Seminar of Young Writers of Uzbekistan: Thoughts of Dormon." This report concerns the seminar for the republic's young writers being held at the House of Creative Work in Dormon Village. The seminar brings together 60 young writers from all oblasts of the republic and the Karakalpak ASSR. They are working in six sections: poetry, prose, dramaturgy, criticism, children's literature and Russian literature. The sections are being led by well-known writers. Ibrohimov points out that young writers must have a firm grasp of Russian, "the language of the great leader Lenin and of Pushkin. The first secretary of the board of the UzSSR Writers' Union, Sarvar Azimov, spoke about this in a creative discussion with young writers."

MEETING OF BOARD OF UzSSR WRITERS' UNION SECRETARIAT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 34, 20 August 1982 carries on p 7 a 300-word report titled "At the UzSSR Writers' Union." The report tells of a meeting of the board of the UzSSR Writers' Union secretariat. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Creative Links of Literary-Artistic Journals With the Experience of Communist Construction" and "The Tasks of Writers of Uzbekistan." The editors of SHARQ YULDUZI (Hafiz Abdusamatov), ZVEZDA VOSTOKA (Aleksandr Udalov), YULDUZ (Shomil Alyadin), YOSHLIK (Erkin Vohidov) and OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI (Odil Yoqubov) each spoke on work already accomplished and future plans in these areas. The concluding speech at the meeting by First Secretary of the UzSSR Writers' Union Azimov called for organs of the press and publishing houses to raise further their demands toward manuscripts, to strengthen their sense of responsibility and to give serious attention to printing Uzbek authors' new works and to raising their ideological-artistic level.

FILMS FOR TV DO NOT SATISFY TODAY'S NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 35, 27 August 1982 carries on p 6 a 1,100-word article by Ergash Ismatullayev titled "Problems of Television's Artistic Films." The article discusses specific demands of films for television and some of the problems of the TV film industry in Uzbekistan. Some producers do not take an interest in the particular nature of television. "In particular, although Yuriy Stepchuk has made several films for television, not one of them has excited audiences. Some films do not even make it to the television screen. The reason is that the Uzbek people's national characteristics have been unable to find a true expression in Stepchuk's films." Ismatullayev complains also that there are only two television films produced in the republic per year. The films of the last years are far behind the demands of the times.

ENCOURAGING THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN IN SYR-DARYA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 600-word article by A. Umrzoqov (Syr-Darya Oblast) titled "Our Second Mother Tongue." The article reports on efforts by teachers of a school in Syr-Darya Oblast's Voroshilov Rayon to encourage enthusiasm among pupils to study Russian. Besides activities in the classroom with this goal, there is also a Russian circle and an international friendship club at the school.

FIRST PHYSICAL EDUCATION MANUAL IN UZBEK FOR PARENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 31 July 1982 carries on p 4 a 500-word article by F.N. Nasriddinov (prorector for academic affairs of the Uzbekistan State Physical Educational Institute, docent) and Sh. Qosimov (chairman of the Department of Sports Games, docent) titled "The First in the Uzbek Language." The article reviews the recent release by Oqituvchi Publishers, A.K. Atayev's "Raising Children To Be Nimble, Skillful and Strong." This is the first material published in Uzbek in language understandable to the layman on physical education for children. The book presents exercises, often with helpful illustrations, which are appropriate for children from 3 to 16. The reviewers' only complaint is that the book, which will find many readers interested in its contents, was issued in an edition of only 8,000 copies. "It would be appropriate if the editions of such necessary materials were increased."

BOOK ABOUT UZBEK LANGUAGE'S EARLY BORROWINGS FROM RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries on p 4 a 900-word article by Alibek Rustamov and Hisom Ghulomov titled "Great Contribution to the Science of Lexicology." The article is a review of "Materials From the History of the Vocabulary of the Uzbek Language (Late 19th and Early 20th Century)" by Olim Usman and Shafiq Hamidov. The book examines the changes in Uzbek vocabulary in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, particularly those changes due to influence from Russian or other European languages through Russian. Most of the book (pp 18-204) consists of a glossary of such words. This glossary gives the transcription of the items in old

Uzbek (Arabic script). While recognizing that the principal source for international words in Uzbek was Russian, the authors present the variations of those words which were also borrowed through Azerbaijani or Ottoman. For example, the word "committee" is listed both under "komitet" and "qomita." The reviewers approve of the practice of giving the transcription of the Russian words in the form they were spoken; this subjected them to the rules of Uzbek pronunciation of those times.

HELP FROM MOSCOW IN TRAINING UzSSR RUSSIAN TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,300-word article by G. Shcheglova (rector of the Republic Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature, professor) and V. Lazarev (chairman of the Department of Soviet Literature, Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin, professor) titled "In Close Cooperation." The article tells of the training of Russian language teachers for the UzSSR, primarily at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute. The introduction to the article underlines the importance of the Russian language for Uzbeks. "The Russian language, which, according to the demands of history, brought freedom to the peoples of Central Asia, has become the language of cross-national communication thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution. It has become a social and cultural necessity for members of one nationality of the USSR to learn another's language, including for Uzbeks to know the Russians' [language]. It really has become a second mother tongue."

Twenty years ago the UzSSR Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute was established, and since then it has graduated 10,122 Russian language and literature teachers. There are also Russian teachers for the UzSSR being trained at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute. This institute provides over 50 Russian language and literature teachers yearly to the UzSSR. The work of students trained there and in other RSFSR institutions is regularly discussed at meetings of organs of the UzSSR Ministry of Education. In the last decades Moscow State Pedagogical Institute has provided around 700 Russian teachers for Uzbekistan. There has been a significant improvement in the background of the students sent from the UzSSR since the 1960's. In those years it was considered a good sign if 25-30 of the 70 who passed in the competition could speak Russian well; now it is strange to find a single one who does not know Russian well. The selection process for picking UzSSR students to be sent to Moscow Pedagogical Institute has been centralized. This has also been a significant achievement. Most of the graduates from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute work in leading posts of the educational organs; likewise, many work in republic pedagogical institutes. The article also details some of the continuing scholarly contacts between the UzSSR and Moscow State Pedagogical Institutes; these include dissertations by UzSSR Russian language and literature teachers which are written in Moscow.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN UZBEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 August 1982 carries on p 2 an 800-word article by R. Mominova and D. Odilova titled "Finding the Way to the Heart." The article tells of a young woman who decided to become an

elementary school instructor. Despite her initial doubts about it, she began work in a recently established school in 1973 in Dombrobood. One of her accomplishments after she started work there was establishment of a Komsomol organization. Soon after her arrival she and a number of her colleagues decided to take on the responsibility of being the first to hold class in the Russian language for Uzbek groups. At the beginning it was difficult, but the teachers utilized the best experience in the field and gradually they began to see positive results. "Then the question arose: Shou'd we also conduct mathematics lessons in Russian? This also produced some beneficial results. And now the pedagogues of Secondary School No 131 are extremely pleased with the results of our work. Those children who were raised in our nursery and are now in that school are learning very well not just Russian, but other subjects as well." The Russian language teacher who started the first Russian language group for Uzbeks in the elementary school is now conducting lessons in Russian not just for her own group, but for others as well.

USING UZBEK LANGUAGE LESSONS TO INSTILL LOVE FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,000-word article by Q. Masharipov (chairman of the Uzbek Language and Literature Kabinet, Khorezm Oblast Teacher Qualification Improvement Insitute; UzSSR Excellent Worker of People's Education) titled "Rich Source." The article examines ways in which Uzbek language and literature lessons, particularly through use of quotations from Sharaf Rashidov's work "Language of Friendship, Brotherhood and Cooperation," can be used to instill love and respect for the Russian language. Masharipov begins his article with a quotation from this work of Rashidov; the quote concerns the Uzbek writer Furqat who, as Rashidov notes, encouraged study of the Russian language by Uzbeks and friendship with Russians. Masharipov says that if eighth grade teachers begin the section "Furqat's Life and Work" with this passage of Rashidov's work, it will be pleasant and leave a good impression. Masharipov also says that "all pedagogues, and in particular native language and literature teachers, play a very great role in bringing this work of such great importance and its ideas to the minds of all school pupils and in propagating it." That is to say that while the major goal of the native language and literature teacher in the national school is to provide literacy for students in the native language, we must also not forget that he must know how to exert an educational influence in arousing love and interest in deeper study of our second mother tongue, the Russian language.

CHANGES IN UzSSR SCHOOL PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Bekjonova (chairman of the Republic Study-Methodology Kabinet) titled "Great Meeting of Pedagogues." The author reviews some of the important matters being discussed at August teachers' meetings, especially changes in school programs. In 1982-83, almost all subjects in the UzSSR schools which are conducted in Uzbek, Karakalpak and languages of other fraternal republics will be conducted according to a revised program. Among the important changes is that in Uzbek schools the first grades will have 4 hours of Russian language lessons per week instead of just 2 hours.

A new textbook has been written for these lessons and will be in use in the coming year. Now first grade students will finish the oral course in the first semester, and will begin to study "The Alphabet" in Russian in the second semester. Foreign language will now be taught beginning in the fourth grade. Because the number of hours were cut, questions related to the content of teaching foreign languages had to be reconsidered. First the proposed program for teaching foreign languages in the 4th-10th grades was revised. It was published as a proposal to be tried in the schools in the new school year.

Also the first programs for teaching Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Urdu in the 2d through 10th grades have been published by the UzSSR Ministry of Education. From 1-30 June a month-long refresher course for teachers of general schools with Chinese language instruction was held jointly with Moscow State University at Moscow's Institute of Countries of Asia and Africa. Teachers of our republic from Tashkent, Mamangan and Chirchik participated in this seminar.

MARTYRS MURDERED BY RELIGIOUS FANATICS ARE REMEMBERED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 August 1982 carries on p 2 an 800-word article by Sh. Valiyev (docent, Andizhan Oblast State Pedagogical Institute; Candidate of Philosophical Sciences) titled "Love's Sacrifices." The article tells the story of a young couple who were married in 1931 in a civil ceremony and who were subsequently murdered by religious fanatics for having gone through the ZAGS registration. In 1978, a monument was placed over their graves. Since then, every year on 8 March people place wreaths of flowers at the foot of the monument to these young people who became sacrifices of love.

GUARDING AGAINST DYSENTERY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 700-word article by K. Ahmadjonova (Worker of the Republic House of Sanitation Education) entitled "Cleanliness--Guarantee of Health." The article tells of the ways dysentery is spread and how it can be avoided.

PRAYER FAILS BUT MEDICINE WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries a 300-word article on p 4 by B. Dosimov entitled "Atheistic Training in the Family." The author points to the importance of atheistic training for children. He notes, however, that "unfortunately there are still some old people in our midst who are bound to religious survivals. Sometimes they try to poison the minds of their children with religious ideas. They cannot even imagine what harmful results such behavior leads to."

Dosimov recounts the case of religious parents with a 1 year old sick child who brought him to a clinic. The feldsher diagnosed the disease as meningitis, and wrote out an order to have the child taken to Tashkent. But the parents did not take the child there; instead they began to try to cure the child by religious prayers. The feldsher called for an ambulance immediately and

obliged the parents to have the child sent to Tashkent. Forty days later the child was cured and left the hospital. "From this example, it is apparent that religion poisons while medicine cures."

ALCOHOL HARMFUL FOR WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries on p 4 a 500-word article by A. Qodirova (professor) titled "Save From Alcoholism." The article describes the effects of alcohol on the human body; it especially stresses the harm alcohol can cause women, particularly pregnant women. The article tells of a young female surgeon who began to lead a loose life after she turned to alcohol. Eventually she contracted syphilis and died at the age of 27.

UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE AND THE ROLE OF RUSSIAN IN THE USSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 5, May 1982 pp 13-14 carry a 2,000-word article by Shonazar Shoabdurahmonov titled "Today's Uzbek Literary Language." The article considers the development of the Uzbek literary language since the revolution both in terms of changes in the body of the language and its status. Shoabdurahmonov notes that the development of the modern Uzbek literary language has drawn both on internal capabilities (the traditions of the old Uzbek literary language) and external factors (borrowing words from other languages). In some cases, pairs of words continue to exist in Uzbek for the same concept even today. One may be the literary norm while the other may be a synonym in a particular dialect. In other cases there may be a stylistic difference between words. Shoabdurahmonov stresses the beneficial influence on Uzbek exerted by the Russian language. He also notes that the Uzbek language is not just the means of communication for those who speak it, because it has been raised to the status of a language of developed study and instruction, a language of social-political and artistic literature, and a language of the press; it has also become a "language which can serve in all fields of human relations." On the other hand, the Russian language, besides being a single source for enriching and developing the national languages of the Soviet Union, including the Uzbek language, has also become famous as the means of cross-national communication and the means for spreading the achievements of national culture, science and technology of the republics. "Only thanks to this language have the achievements of Uzbek science, economy, art and literature been raised to the All-Union and world scale. Through the translations into Russian, the classical works of Soviet Uzbek literature have become famous not just in our country, but abroad as well."

REVIEW OF WORK ON INTERNATIONALIST UPBRINGING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 5, May 1982 carries on pp 26-27 a 500-word article by Adiba Nosirova (senior teacher of Tashkent State Institute of Culture) titled "Important Research." Nosirova reviews M. Dzhunusov's work "Questions of the Theory of Internationalist Upbringing (Voprosy teorii internatsional'nogo vospitaniya) (Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1980). Nosirova gives a generally positive review of the book. She feels that it certainly is a happy event that this book has been published in Russian.

"However, it is extremely necessary to publish this book in Uzbek as well. This is because it illuminates questions of international upbringing and particularly its theory in a complete, unified, consistent and interesting manner. Therefore the appearance of the above monograph in an Uzbek-language mass edition will make a contribution to the work of arming specialists involved in international upbringing with necessary information."

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 7, July 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,200-word article by G.N. Shcheglova (rector, Republic State Institute of Russian Language and Literature, professor) titled "Powerful Language." The article primarily is devoted to demonstrating the importance of the Russian language for the non-Russian peoples of the USSR. In illustrating her points, Shcheglova refers several times to statements by Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary Sh. Rashidov. After stating that all peoples of the USSR have equal rights with regard to use of their languages, Shcheglova adds that the importance of the language of cross-national communication is extremely great in developing and bringing together various peoples and nationalities, in the flourishing of language and culture, and in strengthening friendship and cultural relations. The Russian language allows members of various nationalities to acquaint members of different nationalities with works written in their own language and it also serves as an invaluable means for development of all aspects of national languages. "It is an objective necessity of the building of a developed socialist society that Russian becomes the linguistic means of cross-national communication." "The number of persons of other nationalities and peoples considering the Russian language in particular their own second mother tongue has been growing rapidly." "Today the development of our time is demanding that young people studying in secondary schools master Russian fluently, that they read belles-lettres and technical literature which is comprehensible to others, that they understand oral speech and that they express their own ideas in Russian. In accordance with this demand, around 50 hours are allocated to Russian language and literature between the 1st and 10th classes per week. Beginning in the 4th class through the completion of the 10th class, there are Russian language exams given."

HISTORICAL-REVOLUTIONARY PROSE REQUIRES CLOSER ATTENTION BY LITERARY CRITICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 7, July 1982 carries on p 14 a 1,400-word article by Akram Kattabekov (candidate of Philological Sciences) entitled "The Historical Novel and Criticism." The article is devoted to several questions regarding literary criticism of historical novels. In particular, Kattabekov points to the paucity of literary criticism devoted to "historical-revolutionary prose." "Ota (Father), "Khorezm" and "Farghona zulmat qoynida" (Fergana in the Grip of Darkness) have been ignored by literary critics with the exception of some brief critiques; these works have not been thoroughly analyzed. Kattabekov also notes that criticism of historical-revolutionary works has not always studied the social function sufficiently. Kattabekov cites a statement by F. Kuznetsov at a plenum of the USSR Writers' Union devoted to criticism. Kuznetsov said that under the influence of the attempt to avoid vulgar sociology there has been a decrease in works of

criticism of sociological analysis and attention to literature's social tasks and problems. "The reason I [Kattabekov] am giving this special stress is that the theme of revolution is an important social-political topic and we must analyze life in a sociological way."

International

AFGHANI CHILDREN ATTEND PIONEER CAMPS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by H. Yoldoshev, chief of the main administration for people's education of the Tashkent Gorispolkom, titled "The First Bell Is Near." In reporting on summer activities and preparations of the Tashkent school system for the coming school year, Yoldoshev notes that during summer 1982 some 600 children from Afghanistan attended the Gulistan, Dorozhnik, Mir, and Tyulenin Pioneer Camps in Tashkent. During their stay, the children saw first-hand the great Soviet concern for human equality and rights, became familiar with Uzbekistan's economy and culture, and shared in party and holiday festivities.

RASHIDOV, NAVOI TRANSLATED INTO MONGOLIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 6 August 1982 carries on page 7 a 200-word report by Sh. Sharipov titled "Rare Gifts." Sharipov states that at a recent meeting of young Soviet and Mongolian writers, the head of the Soviet delegation Omon Matjon, an Uzbek poet, was presented with copies of two books published in Ulan-Bator. One of them is a Mongolian translation of the novel "Powerful Storm" by Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party. The other contains selected poems by the 15th century founder of Classical Uzbek literature Alisher Navoi, translated into Mongolian for the first time. Omon Matjon presented the books to the Literature Museum imeni Navoi in Tashkent where they now form part of the permanent displays on the lives and works of Navoi and Rashidov.

RUSSIANS AND UZBEKS' LITERARY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 7, July 1982 carries on pp 24-25 a 1,700-word article by Laziz Azizzoda titled "Concerning Our Literary Relations With India." The article examines the history of Indian-Russian and Indian-Central Asian literary and other relations over a number of centuries as well as Indian-Russian and Indian-Uzbek relations in the Soviet period. In the Soviet era Azizzoda points to the contribution to Indian economic growth by Uzbekistan in the form of industrial and agricultural equipment. In the last 20 years, publishing houses of Uzbekistan have issued about 50 works by Indian authors in Russian and Uzbek. Works by the Uzbek writers Hamza, Ghafur Ghulom, Sharaf Rashidov, Uyghun, Zulfiya and others have been translated into Hindi and Urdu. Tashkent State University has a Department of Hindi, Urdu and Punjab Philology. This, along with the establishment of Urdu and Hindi editorial offices at Tashkent Radio, and the scale of scholarly research at the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute are all contributing to the strengthening of ties of culture and friendship. Azizzoda takes note of the

1967 and 1977 "dekadas" of Indian culture in Uzbekistan and the festivals of Uzbekistan art in India in those same years; he also mentions cooperation in the field of cinema.

AFGHAN COLLECTION OF UZBEK FOLKLORE PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 6, June 1982 carries on p 23 an 800-word article by Shomirza Turdimov titled "The Saur Revolution." This article reviews a collection of Uzbek folklore published in Kabul in 1980 in the Dari language. The collection is "Pearls of the People" (Collected, prepared for publication, translated into Dari and annotated by Fayzulla Aymoq). The collection is followed by a table of contents and a notice on the importance of the work; these latter items are given in Russian and English. Fayzulla Aymoq had two tasks in mind for the volume. One was to collect some Uzbek oral folk art and publish it in the form of a book. The other was to translate the examples of Uzbek folklore into Dari and provide them with explanations and thus give some indication to all peoples of Afghanistan of the rich Uzbek oral folk art. The collection is composed primarily of works of folklore recorded among Uzbeks living in Afghanistan's northern provinces. Turdimov notes that some of the selections in the volume are common to Uzbeks of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. One of the tales is also the same as a Tatar one. Turdimov concludes "It can be said that the collection "Pearls of the People" will become one of the literary links serving to further strengthen the friendship of the peoples of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan."

HUNGARIAN WRITER VISITS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 34, 20 August 1982 carries on p 7 a 100-word report by V. Nikolayev titled "Creative Trip." It is a report on the stay in Uzbekistan of the Hungarian writer, Janos Sziladi, who is in the republic collecting material for a book of sketches about the USSR. He visited a number of places in Tashkent. He held discussions with the first secretary of the UzSSR Writers' Union and meetings with the kollektivs of YOSHLIK journal and Yosh Gvardiia Publishers.

UZBEK MUSIC ENSEMBLE IN AFRICA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 Jul 1982 carries on page 1 a 200-word TASS report titled "Success of Uzbekistan Artists." The report tells of successful concerts given in Tanzania by the Uzbek song and dance ensemble Sado which, along with other groups from the USSR, is on tour in Africa. They have already performed in Madagascar and the Seychelles, and will next go to Rwanda.

NAVOI THEATER TROUPE TO REPRESENT USSR IN GDR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 700-word report titled "Before the Responsibility-Laden Trip." It consists of an interview with Dilbar Abdurahmonova (chief conductor of the UzSSR State Academic Grand Theater imeni Alisher Navoi) concerning a trip to the GDR which a troupe from the Navoi Theater is

about to make. Abdurahmonova recalls an earlier trip by the troupe to Cairo where the Uzbek ballet received rave reviews. This time the Navoi Theater will be the only group from the USSR to represent the Soviet opera art at an international festival to be held in the GDR. The Navoi's troupe will thus become the third Soviet opera and ballet troupe (after the Bolshoi and the Kirov) with which the GDR's urban theater-goers have become acquainted.

FRENCH AUTHOR VISITS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 33, 13 August 1982 carries on p 7 a 150-word article titled "Andre Stiehl--Guest of Our Republic." It reports on the visit of this French author to Uzbekistan.

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